

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

TWEE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 106

Copyright 1923 by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

OPEN SHOP URGED ON HARDING FLAG IN NEXT CAMPAIGN

Party Bosses Also Ask President
to Hedge on World Court
Proposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2.—One of the first things the President will have to do when he returns to Washington is to clear the air of political reports, mythical and otherwise, which have grown up during his absence. Is he in the field for a renomination, as Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, stated in Florida? The announcement for several days went unchallenged. Then there began to be rumors from persons close to the President that he had not authorized Mr. Daugherty to make the statement, and was not altogether pleased to have made it—that is, that Mr. Daugherty visited Mr. Harding, and their meeting was said to have been of a nature that gave no indication of displeasure on the part of Mr. Daugherty's chief.

The President has been on holiday and the country was disposed to let him make the most of it, but there will be a demand, when he returns, to have him give out a clear-cut statement on this point.

Next in importance is the attitude which the President is going to take on American participation in the World Court. He, with the advice of his Secretary of State, advised Congress that the United States should be represented in the International Court of Justice. Since that time certain Republican leaders and party organs have held that the Administration made a mistake in committing itself to this issue, and are urging that discretion is the better part of valor and that the sooner the Administration drops this policy the better. It will be impossible for the President to remain silent on this subject.

Sensitive Point

Still more embarrassing and pressing for disposition is the Labor issue that has been sprung in Florida, that the Republican Party should be asked to espouse the "open shop" policy and thus come out as the avowed enemy of organized labor. At no point should labor be attacked where it is so sensitive as in regard to the open shop.

The President, in his message to Congress last August, distinctly stated that the Government had no intention of waging war on unions, and the tenor of his address, while reserving rights of employers and employees alike, was friendly to Labor. There is no gainsaying that this is not an Administration regarded as peculiarly friendly to Labor, not as the Wilson Administration was. It is a business Administration, which means that the leaders of trade and commerce are more likely to wield influence than officials of the American Federation of Labor. It is undoubtedly these influences that have sent up the trial balloon in regard to a Labor issue for the next presidential campaign.

Charles G. Dawes is regarded as a sort of Mussolini character, active, aggressive, firm, fearless. He is a personal friend of the President, by whom his abilities are admired and his judgment trusted. He and other big business men are credited with holding the view that the Republican Party would gain more than it would lose by coming out flatfootedly on a no-strike, open-shop platform. Leonard Wood was willing to do that in the last Republican Convention, and that is one of the reasons why he did not get the nomination.

Conciliation Necessary

Another restraining influence with the party leaders is the progressive and radical element, already strong in Congress and in some part of the country. The leaders desire to conciliate this element rather than to antagonize it before June of 1924. Nothing would act more quickly to alienate this wing and to furnish it with ammunition for independent action than yielding openly to what would be regarded as the dictation of business for the oppression of Labor.

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, is not in Washington, but it was said at headquarters that the proposed open-shop issue was not regarded seriously by labor leaders. The Republican Party is too shrewd to permit any such issue to come up at the polls. If they should indulge in such folly it would mean a Democratic President.

Republicans here also are inclined to make light of the matter. Why look for trouble if their attitude is the country is prosperous. Labor is employed at good wages and is contented. All Mr. Harding has to do is to rep the results of this situation. There is no need to make a labor issue.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

RUINS OF MAYA REVEAL CITY FOUNDED IN FIFTH CENTURY

American Explorers Discover Paved Roads, Ball Fields,
and Temples in Chicheniza Sector, Mexico

MERIDA, Yucatan, Mex., April 2 sphere prior to the discovery of America by Columbus.

The researches inaugurated a decade ago by the Carnegie Institute but was interrupted by the war. The project was again taken up last month, when officers of the institution visited Yucatan and spent some time at Chicheniza. It was apparent that the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

TURKS DISSOLVE ANGORA ASSEMBLY; ELECTION PLANNED

Washington, April 2—Exhaustion of Timber in 50 Years Predicted

Washington, April 2.—Under present conditions the timber supply of this country will disappear in between 40 and 50 years, W. B. Greeley, chief forester of the Department of Agriculture, today told the special Senate Committee on Forestry.

Fine timber is being cut 8½ times as fast as it is being replaced, Mr. Greeley said, while hardwood is being cut 8½ times as fast. The present timber supply of the United States is placed at \$3,000,000,000,000 feet, with the annual cut at \$9,000,000,000.

"SHORTAGES" BLOCK NATION'S BUILDING

Wages and Materials Skyrocketing—Buyers' Strike Forecast to Steady Market

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Six billion dollars is the amount set by Eugene Young, secretary of the Associated General Contractors of America, as the sum that will be invested in new building in the United States before the present calendar year is closed. But who can see into the future of such a highly speculative industry as building as it now exists? That it is speculative is confirmed by Mr. Young, who said:

"How can any contractor make a firm bid on any piece of construction work so long as prices for building material and labor costs are fluctuating as they are now? But the time may come, very likely next winter, when the buyers will strike and then the manufacturers of building material and the contractors will be idle, and there will be a great deal of unemployment."

"Habit" a Big Factor

Habit, more than necessity, has made building a seasonal business over the greater part of the United States. In some places, notably in Chicago, building contractors have learned that they can go ahead with construction in winter as well as in the warmer months. True, they must heat their water and their steel, which entails extra expense, but the other hand, building laborers hustle more in winter in order to keep warm, and that speeds up the work. But, and that's all, the building season is just opening and consequently there is no sensible material.

That is one reason why car loadings by the railroads have been so heavy during the last two months.

Last year construction work, which absorbed building materials in the United States reached the total of \$4,500,000,000 and this year, estimating building permits and contracts let, it will exceed that sum by \$1,500,000,000. That includes road building, which consumes vast quantities of sand and cement. But with this big increase in prospect, stocks of building material in the country are at their lowest ebb, and manufacturers have long ago contracted for all of them contemplated output until the end of the year. "Contemplated output" does not indicate any willful curtailment on the part of the manufacturers; it means all they can hope to make with the present supply of labor.

No Firm Bids

This situation hits right home at the vast majority of homeowners who do not own their homes and especially at those who hope to build modest homes during the coming months. Builders who have contracts for large buildings have given heavy orders for bricks, cement, millwork, steam-fitting and plumbers' supplies and they are having the stuff delivered to them as rapidly as possible. When the man with plans for a modest house or small apartment building comes into the market, he finds that not only is he unable to get a firm bid on any of that material but likewise he can get no assurance when it will be delivered.

Some jobbers have taken advantage of this situation to extort large profits on building materials sold in small quantities. Take a case in point. A home owner of modest means wanted to build an addition to his house. He needed 100 bags of cement. When he went shopping for it, he did not find a jobber who had any to sell or who would take an order for delivery at a specified date. One jobber informed him, however, that a certain contractor who was interested in a large building operation, had, he thought, some extra cement on hand which he might sell at a premium. Of course there was an understanding between the jobber and the contractor and together they pocketed the premium.

Some jobbers have taken advantage of this situation to extort large profits on building materials sold in small quantities. Take a case in point. A home owner of modest means wanted to build an addition to his house. He needed 100 bags of cement. When he went shopping for it, he did not find a jobber who had any to sell or who would take an order for delivery at a specified date. One jobber informed him, however, that a certain contractor who was interested in a large building operation, had, he thought, some extra cement on hand which he might sell at a premium. Of course there was an understanding between the jobber and the contractor and together they pocketed the premium.

WASHINGON, April 2—To accommodate unescorted women who hesitate to "travel alone" chaperones for trips to exciting sections of the city, the Hub Taxicab Company of New York has decided to employ a force of girl taxi-cab drivers. Officials of the concern said today that a dozen or more machines operated by uniformed girl chauffeurs would be placed in service during the week.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

APRIL 2, 1923

General

Shortages Block Building Business..... 1

Chicheniza Conference in Toronto..... 1

Ruhr "Red Easter" Charged to Germany..... 1

"Open Shop" Ban on President FDR Disclosed in Mexico..... 1

President Ebert Issues Message..... 1

Hungary Strives for Land Reforms..... 1

Estonian Credit Undermined..... 13

Financial

Steel Industry and Iron Ore Prices..... 9

Sir Lionel Phillips—Portrait..... 9

Week's Review of Canadian Trade..... 9

Western Union Annual Report..... 9

Sharp Brains Stock Market..... 10

New Market Quotations..... 10

New York Curb Rates..... 11

Stock Market Price Range for Week..... 11

Sporting

Ottawa Wins Stanley Cup..... 6

Hagen Has Made Fine Record..... 6

Topping to Defend Golf Title..... 6

United States Court Tennis Starts..... 6

Peterson Ties Sculling..... 7

Sweetser Placed at Scratch..... 7

Features

Aeronautics 4

The Northern Sky for April 5

Twilight Stories 5

The Page of the Seven Arts 8

Personalistic 12

Art News and Comment 15

The Home Forum 17

Seeing Aright 18

Editorials 18

PROMINENT MEN ATTENDING CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP

Meeting in Toronto to Be Addressed by Eminent Speakers
—Wide Range of Topics to Be Discussed

TORONTO, Ont., April 2 (Special)—The National Conference on Education and Citizenship was commenced today and will continue the entire week. Delegates are present from every part of Canada. The conference is composed of business, professional and working men of legislation and administrators, of school trustees and others engaged or interested in education in its many spheres. It is a conference of men and women who realize the influence of education on

Government of that Dominion, India

and the West Indies, besides Great Britain and Newfoundland, have also sent interesting exhibits. In addition the various national organizations such as the Junior Red Cross, the Girl Guides, Child Welfare Association, Rotary Boy's Work Committee, Home and School Association and other organizations will give special exhibits illustrative of their respective activities. Other interesting features are exhibits by the Bureau of Educa-

tion of that Dominion. India and the West Indies, besides Great Britain and Newfoundland, have also sent interesting exhibits. In addition the various national organizations such as the Junior Red Cross, the Girl Guides, Child Welfare Association, Rotary Boy's Work Committee, Home and School Association and other organizations will give special exhibits illustrative of their respective activities. Other interesting features are exhibits by the Bureau of Educa-

The Allies accept the doctrine of reciprocal treatment for Turkish subjects, though they must recognize that this will never be workable in practice and they will attempt to meet the Turkish ideas regarding the administration of justice. They decline, however, to bind themselves to the eleventh hour concessions proffered by the Italians prior to the break-up of the Lausanne Conference.

Finally Ismet is invited to resume the negotiations at Lausanne as soon as possible. The general inference of the note is that the western European powers are prepared to conclude peace at any price, and the Turks may accordingly be expected to take due advantage of their dispositions to insist upon their demands.

ASSASSINATION OF Ali Chukri

Meantime Turkey has been in the throes of a ferment by the assassination of Ali Chukri, the popular representative of the Moslem community for Trebizond. Murder is common form of political armament in the Near East and Chukri's disappearance would ordinarily call for little comment. This affair, however, is more important.

Chukri is leader of the Orthodox Moslem group, whose recently issued damning indictment of Angoran heretics, not sparing even Kemal, whose modern views of feminine status as well as his treatment of the Caliphate, did not command themselves to strict Moslem ideas. He also led the attack on the Government during the peace negotiations debate when joined by the Young Turks group, other sections opposing.

The attempt by the Cabinet to secure a suspension of parliamentary immunity in order to prosecute Chukri having failed—it was the first setback received by the Kemalist régime—he has now been silenced by time-honored methods. The incident is indicative of the growing opposition to the modernizing tendency in Turkey, but the actual prospects of peace probably have been increased by the Opposition leader's summary elimination from the discussion.

GIRLS TO DRIVE TAXICABS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2.—To accommodate unescorted women who hesitate to "travel alone" chaperones for trips to exciting sections of the city, the Hub Taxicab Company of New York has decided to employ a force of girl taxi-cab drivers. Officials of the concern said today that a dozen or more machines operated by uniformed girl chauffeurs would be placed in service during the week.

The list of eminent speakers will include Sir Michael Sadler, vice-chancellor of the University of Leeds; Sir Henry Newbolt, author, poet, and educationist; Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements; Lady Baden-Powell, chief Girl Guide, and Lord Robert Cecil.

The French Government, through its Department of Public Instruction, has appointed Professor Carre, Prof. G. de Champfleury, and Julien J. Champanel, to be delegates and speakers at the conference. The program includes such topics as Literature as Language Expression; Literature as the Gateway to Knowledge; Literature and Life; Literature and the Bible; Biography in Education; Literature and International Understanding; Education and Self-Control; Education and Fellowship; Education as Character Education; Manners as a Social Language; Personality as the Expression of Character; the Intrinsic Value of Personality; Education and Life.

On April 4, during the evening, the conference will be the guests of the Mendelssohn Club, which, under the direction of Dr. H. R. Fricker, will give a specially prepared program illustrative of the theme "Music and Life."

An exhibition of school work illustrating every aspect of education in New Zealand has been provided by the

Ministry of Education, a collection of school magazines of Great Britain, and a photographic exhibit of the schools and colleges of India.

The four directors arrested yesterday

charges of inciting last Saturday's shooting, were in no way responsible for the trouble.

The French allege that the blowing of the sirens at the works, which excited the men, could have been stopped by the officials even if they had not ordered the signal.

Herr Shaffer points out that it is customary for the men to blow the sirens "as far as they can" when there is sign of danger of any kind."

Herr Hartwig, Herr Oesterlin, Herr Ritter and Herr Bruun, the directors

were arrested at their homes early Easter morning. The Krupp plant is to be closed at least until Wednesday, so that the excitement occasioned by the events of the weekend may completely die down.

MONROEISM, TO BE THEME
OF PAN-AMERICAN JURISTS

Chilean at Santiago Conference Presents International

Code Granting Freedom and Equality Before Law

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 2 (By The Associated Press)—When the Juridical Committee of the Pan-American Conference resumed its sessions Monday morning, it had before it the project

providing for the establishment of a code of international law for the American continents, incorporating and amplifying the fundamentals of the Monroe Doctrine.

The project is contained in a report made to the conference by Alejandro Alvarez, a Chilean jurist.

The project contains 15 articles, the first two of which affirm the right of

the states of the new world to establish

the fundamental bases on which

"International American society" ought

to rest, and also the methods by which

questions, especially of an American

character, ought to be solved.

POINCARE POLICY IN RUHR ASSAILED

Mr. Zueblin Asserts Real Conflict Is Between Steel Trusts
—Peace by Armies Wrong

Solution of the present crisis in Europe is not by armies, and instead of blaming France or Germany for the situation it should be realized that the real conflict is between steel trusts, declared Charles Zueblin, publicist, in an address at a meeting of the Boston Ethical Society at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday.

Mr. Zueblin has recently returned from a tour of Europe during which he studied the problems of politics, finance and economics. Yesterday he discussed "The War Spirit in Europe" with particular reference to the Rhine and the Ruhr.

France and many Americans "look at Germany across No Man's Land," Mr. Zueblin asserted. They should look "through the field glasses of Versailles" and realize the terms of that treaty, through the signature of which France wanted money and safety; Britain, sea power; and Wilson, enduring peace.

Continuing, he said:

The first result of the treaty was to give the British Empire all they wanted; the second was to promise France for her indemnification and protection more than Germany could pay; but 18 months later they named \$5,000,000,000. As Germany's wealth has declined, the Allies' demands have been reduced, but never to the point where they could afford to let Germany pay. To pay Germany must produce more and consume less.

Refers to Steel Deal

In computing Germany's obligations it must not be forgotten that she lost 5,000,000 laborers, three important fields, most of her zinc and iron, thousands of locomotives and cars, all of her merchant, naval and air fleet, before the invasion of the Ruhr. On the other hand, France has not secured as much coal in all the weeks since the Ruhr occupation as she received every day before, besides being saddled with the cost of an army of 100,000 solid.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Architectural Exhibit on: Opening night, 431 Boylston Street, 8:30 to 10:30. Show Mechanics Building, until 10:30.

Lowell Institute: Free public lecture in series, "Art and the Before-War," by Prof. G. Coulton of Cambridge University, England, 431 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston University: Public lecture, "Main Currents in the History of the British Empire during the Last Generation," and discussion of its present problems in Ireland, Egypt, the Near East, India and the Far East, for the future, by Prof. Warren G. Austin, Cook Auditorium, 638 Boylston Street, 8.

Harvard University: Lecture for students, "Law and Justice," by James Byrne, president of Bar Association of New York City, Harvard Union, 8.

Dartmouth College Musical Club: Concert, Hotel Somerset, 8:30. "The Romance of the Last Crusade," by Maj. Vivian Gilbert, who served with General Alibey in Palestine, Pilgrim Hall, 7:45.

Beacon Street Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Filene Co-operative Association: Opening performance of "Jersey," Tremont Theatre, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Guest dinner, 8:30; young men's social, 8:45.

Engineering Officers: Three Hundred and First, Infantry, Ninety-Fourth Division: Dinner, addressed by Maj.-Gen. A. W. Brewster, Brig.-Gen. L. H. Hovey, Twentieth Corps, Club, 6:30.

Field and Forest Club: Public illustrated talk, "City Planning," by Miss Alice Hesley, secretary of the Planning Board; talk by Theodore M. Dillaway, art director of Boston public schools, "An Art Colony," Pieron Building, Copley Square, 8.

Bronx Highlands Improvement Association: Illustrated lecture by Donald MacMillan, Arctic explorer, Lincoln Hotel, 7:45.

Boston Dickens' Fellowship: Addresses by Henry Alexander of New York and Sherwin L. Cook, 5 Joy Street, 7:45.

Boston Club: Convention: Meeting, Room 166, State House, 8.

Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers: Convention banquet, Hotel Brunswick, 7:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Merry Widow," 8:15.

Copley—"Disraeli," 8:15.

Cyprus Club—"Thierry Battle," 2-11.

Hollis—"Lightning," 8:15.

Keiths—"Vanderveen," 2:30.

Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.

Se. James—"Turn to the Right," 8:15.

Shubert—"Greenwich Village Follies," 8:10.

Wilbur—"To the Ladies," 8:15.

Musics

Boston Opera House—"Die Meistersinger," 7:15.

Jordan Hall—Portuguese, Classic Trio, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

State Federation of Women's Clubs, Home Economics Department: Opening session, clothing conference, Tremont Theatre, 10:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free public lecture, "The Art of Letters in the Middle Ages," by Prof. G. G. Coulton of Cambridge University, England, Lecture Hall, 4.

Harvard University: Theological School: Opening of "Visitation Week," with conference in Andover, Chap. 2-30.

Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs: Meeting, Copley Plaza, 3.

Women's City Club: Luncheon, talk by Miss Sarah Wambaugh, "Mending Frontiers," 40 Beacon Street, 12:30.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WHAH (Joplin, Mo.)—8:15 (central time) lecture on Christian Science entitled "Christian Science, the Reconciler and Conqueror," by the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B. of Boston.

WGY (Medford Hillsdale)—8:30, New England weather forecast; market reports.

WNAC (Boston)—7:15, broadcast of the "Meistersinger" opening the Wagnerian opera season at the Opera House.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—7:15, orchestra-tions, 8, current events, 7:15, fashion talk, 8, home furnishings, 8:15, sports, 8:30, comedy sketches, 8:45.

WTZ (Newark)—8: business conditions, 8:30, soprano and contralto solos, 9, talk on Armenia, 9:30, home decorations, 9:55, Arlington time signals and weather forecast.

KYW (Chicago)—8:30, financial news; sports; topics of the day.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston. Subscription price, payable in advance, per year, \$10.00; one year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75¢. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston), 1 cent (elsewhere, U. S. A.). Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

CONNECTICUT DRY PROGRAM ADOPTED

Intensive Educational Movement Is Supplemented by Civic Safety Leagues

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2 (Special)—Dry organizations in this State, in co-operation with the churches, have inaugurated a state-wide educational program for a better understanding of the prohibition amendment and a resultant better enforcement of the prohibition law. The movement is led by the Connecticut Anti-Saloon League, which has five speakers who are weekly addressing as many churches on law enforcement.

The league is engaged, also, in forming branches of the Civic Safety League, purposes of which are to develop and foster sentiment favorable to enforcement of the prohibition law and to encourage leadership to meet problems of negligence and incompetence. It is expected that these branches ultimately will be established in every community in which there appears a demand for better enforcement of the dry law.

The services of the executive secretary of the Civic Safety League is placed in the disposal of the commission facing enforcement problems. It is made plain that the league movement does not aim to embarrass those whose duty it is to enforce the law, but to put the organized support of the best citizens behind them.

The dry organizations engaged in this educational work complain that a medium through which they could do effective work—the public press—is not giving them the support in the larger cities that they believe they should receive and this situation is regarded as a serious obstacle in specially carrying out the educational program.

Relative to the need of loyal organization, the Connecticut Civic Safety League says:

An awakened conscience and an aroused sense of civic duty must often be created and organized to keep good men in office and defeat the plans of those who scheme against the common good. Law does not work automatically, it rests squarely upon the effectiveness of the people. The lawbreakers prosper when a high minded citizenship loses its alertness.

The Connecticut Temperance Union in the current issue of its organ, The Connecticut Citizens, calls upon the churches and schools of Connecticut to "keep alive the faith which purifies and exalts our conception of law and creates the morale which will sustain its proper observance." It also urges continuation of the temperance educational work in an intensive and adequate program adapted to local needs and opportunity in order to preserve the gains already made.

The Fascist, he said, were a lawless element and that the Soviet Government of Russia was so imperialistic the labor element of Europe was against it.

The youth movement in Europe, particularly in Germany, Dr. Zueblin saw as a tremendous power for good, throwing off the shackles of old forms of government and insisting on a new and better order. The women, as represented by the International League for Peace and Freedom meeting at The Hague, had the right idea, for scrapping theories and traditions they came out solidly for government that was based on peace.

Other guests were F. S. Snyder, president of the Boston Club of Commissioners; John P. Johnson, commissioner of immigration for the port of Boston, and James Farrell, chief examiner of the naturalization service, both under the United States Department of Labor; Mrs. Channing H. Cox, honorary president of the club, and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, president of the club, presided and introduced the speaker.

"I am one of those who find a great consolation for the present, a great hope for the future, in the advent of our American women into political life through the exercise of the right of suffrage," the Secretary said. "I am one of those who believe that women in politics means better politics, not worse women; and that women will bring into public life those same virtues that they have so long displayed in American home life."

He referred to the economic recovery of the United States during the present administration as having no

precedent in its history. Within a few months, he said, the Nation has emerged from industrial and financial panic to prosperity and with indications of prosperity on every hand.

President Harding, he declared to be an indefatigable worker with ability for stabilizing things and accomplishing tremendous results. He believes in letting his work speak for him, the Secretary said. President Harding is "bothering his head overmuch about the politics of 1924," he declared.

"During the past four months wage increases have been reported in practically every one of the 43 basic national industries which are listed by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics of my department," the Secretary said. "These increases have been very general especially in the iron and steel industry, foundries and machine shops, sawmills, furniture and paper and pulp establishments. They have ranged from 2 to 30 per cent of the former wage scales and in many industries the employees in the industries affected. No one can look at these conditions and remember what the situation was when the present Administration went to Washington two years ago without reaching the conclusion that President Harding has done much for the economic rehabilitation of the country."

The league is engaged, also, in

SUGAR EXCHANGE USE QUESTIONED

New York Institution Declared to Operate to Disadvantage of Consumers

That the New York Sugar Exchange exists for purely speculative purposes, is easily cornered, easily manipulated and operates to the disadvantage of the consumer, was the declaration made by Charles F. Adams, large sugar distributor, at a conference of sugar refiners, wholesalers and other dealers called by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessities of Life.

It was also the unanimous state-

ment of the dealers that the sugar market is now "flat," and that instead a tendency toward hoarding the demand is now subnormal. It was brought out that the recent increase in price was a "cleverly designed piece of publicity, as quickly unloading a lot of sugar at a higher price."

In this the speculative activity of the New York Sugar Exchange played a governing part, setting the price level of the commodity.

Under Legislative Order

The conference was called under an order adopted by the Legislature for an investigation by the commission into the reasons behind the recent jump in the price of sugar.

W. Van V. Warren, manager of the Boston sales office of the American Sugar Refinery Company, went into the details of sugar sources and supply.

He pointed out that the statement of the Department of Commerce, which was heralded, to the effect

that a shortage of sugar appeared imminent, started the hysteria and brought about speculation on the change. In point of fact, however, the body of the statement showed that there would be an adequate surplus at the end of 1923, instead of a shortage.

Attempts to clarify the situation failed and speculative interests went to work on the exchange and the price went up. As to the actual situation, Mr. Warren said, the available supply of refined sugar in the United States is ample for all present demands. The future is dependent upon the crops, and predictions are entirely speculative. Mr. Warren declared, adding:

The public can prevent a shortage and bring about a stabilization of the sugar market by ignoring sensational and alarming stories and only buying sugar as their normal demands require.

The refiners desire stability in the sugar market rather than price fluctuations.

The public provides the final sugar market, and after all it is the public that really controls the entire situation. If the housewives and others in the sugar trade buy their sugar regularly in the customary way, without attempting to hoard it or boycott the situation will undoubtedly adjust itself.

Price Issue Discussed

Representing the Revere Sugar Refinery Company, which with the American supplies the bulk of New England demand, Henry E. Worcester took a somewhat similar view as Mr. Warren.

His main point was that the production is under that of the first four months of the year 1922. He said, however, that he feels that a high price is justified by economic conditions, and that if the price is too high it will attract other sugar to the American market and reduce the level by the law of supply and demand.

Arthur S. England of Silas Pierce & Co., discussed the situation from the point of view of the wholesaler; Horace Ridley, vice-president of the New England Confectionery Company from the viewpoint of the large manufacturer using sugar, and Charles F. Adams and James D. Casey from the distributor's viewpoint.

It was developed through informal discussion that while the February "scare" had brought about heavy buying and created an abnormal demand, that demand is now subnormal. Mr. Adams said, when the discussion turned to what constitutes high price for sugar in the public mind, that the consumer feels that above 7½ cents

LABOR AND MATERIAL SHORTAGE HAMSTRINGS BUILDING BUSINESS

(Continued from Page 1)

which the small home owner had to pay.

The Associated General Contractors deplore that sort of thing although they know it is going on. They are powerless to stop it, nor does there seem to be any agency that has that power. But the majority of building contractors have trials enough of their own without bothering about the woes of the individual home-builder. Not only are they hard put to get deliveries of materials that they need, but they are constantly embarrassed to find laborers, both skilled and unskilled and having found them, to hold them on the job.

Labor Shortage

In many localities—so many that it might almost be described as universal—there is such a scarcity of labor in the building trades that union wage scales are no longer a factor. Masons, plasterers, stucco fitters and others will not accept the minimum wage, but wait for the highest bidder. Some contractors will send scouts to another man's job and entice his workmen away by offers of higher wages. Plasterers are getting \$15 to \$20 a day.

I know of cases where they have been paid \$26. Bricklayers and stone masons are getting almost as much. But, even at these high rates the production per man is falling off. It is only just to state, however, that the decline in production is not the fault of the workmen. To a large extent, it is due to the fact that the helping force is inadequate and many of the semi-skilled laborers have no skill at all. In other words, the skilled laborers suffer delays because they cannot be properly backed up in their work.

Recently Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, issued the suggestion that all public buildings should be held in abeyance until the demand from private sources relaxed. That suggestion is in accord with recommendations from the Associated General Contractors who are trying to stabilize the building industry. They foresee what is inevitable if the present scramble keeps up, with soaring prices and interminable delays. Private capital will cease investing, and there will come a period of depression in the building trades which will be reflected in many allied industries. They want to see the brick-yards, the cement factories and the mills catch up with the demand and build up their stocks, so that these violent price fluctuations will cease, and they want also to educate the public and their own members to make building less seasonal and more of a year in and year out business.

Material Shortage

A circular letter recently sent to members of the association says:

The warning and danger signals of the approaching depression are now posted throughout the industry and in no uncertain terms indicate the contingencies with which contractors must battle for the next six months. Unless some unexpected influence such as a war or restriction of credit for construction projects, or a voluntary nationwide curtailment of building occurs, our industry faces the prospect of another runaway market and the most serious ear shortage yet encountered. That such an occurrence is almost inevitable is shown by the latest reports of contracts awarded, material stocks, orders in hand and car loadings, which may be summarized as follows:

Contracts awarded in January and February this year exceed those of the same two months of last year by more than 30 per cent.

Common and face brick stocks on hand in January this year were about 16 per cent lower than in January, 1922, while orders on hand were about 60 per cent higher.

Bathtubs, lavatories and other sanitary stocks on hand last January were about 10 per cent lower than January, 1922, while orders on hand were 78 per cent higher.

Other material stocks, including practically all products from the basic industries, show every indication of running far short of the requirements for the coming season.

Freight loadings for January and February were the heaviest in the history of the railroads and the demand is increasing. The shortage of some 30,000 cars is already present and, basing estimates upon previous experience, will reach serious or perhaps disastrous proportions by late summer.

RELIABLE TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

Household Goods and Baggage Moved, Packed and Stored

GENERAL TRANSFER BUSINESS

610 First Ave. Telephone Elliott 626-1819 SEATTLE

PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY

Wholesale & Retail

MAIN 5080 SEATTLE

Safety Plus
HIGH YIELD
are the outstanding features of the
First Mortgage Bonds
of the

Northern Bond &
Mortgage Company
now offered to yield 7 1/4% interest.
Secured by first mortgages on improved Seattle real estate these bonds are an unusually safe form of investment.

Maturity one to five years—demonstrations \$50 to \$1,000.

Write for particulars about these bonds and other safe, profitable investments.

**NORTHERN BOND AND
MORTGAGE COMPANY**
Central Building Seattle, Wash.

In the record . . . can be read but one message to the short seller of construction, namely, get under way and get your supplies moving to the job. The present is an excellent time to beware of rigid stipulations governing delay of completion and liquidated damages, especially in Government and other public contracts, with "the punch of flesh" clause. A three-year extension contract that does not this year provide for an extension of time for transportation delays, material shortage and labor shortage, will be a hazardous obligation. The company that signs such a contract will probably find that it has grabbed bear by the tail.

Building Costs Mount

An "Index," this association of contractors, shows that the cost of construction at the end of January, 1928, was 87 per cent above the pre-war average and 20 per cent above January, 1922. It appears reasonably certain to those who watch the trend of the building trades, that the curve of construction costs will continue to move upward for the next three to six months. As bearing upon the wage question, it is pointed out that there is still a shortage of skilled and unskilled labor in many cities and that the purchasing price of the dollar is still one-third less than before the war. In consequence of this fact, new wage scales have been adopted in widely scattered cities, which will automatically raise the wages of many building mechanics.

The principal cause, however, for the rise in construction costs has been in the upward trend of building material prices. Especially is it true for lumber and steel. The Iron Age predicts an acute shortage of steel for buildings in the near future. It is also declared that the domestic shortage of structural steel has been aggravated during the last two months by the French invasion of the Ruhr, which resulted in the curtailment of America's steel imports and caused a heavier demand to be made upon the available surplus for export to foreign countries.

CHEMISTS MEET FOR CONVENTION

Nearly 200 Counselors Expected to Attend

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 2—

Counselors of the American Chemical Society, nearly 200 of whom had given advance notice of their intention to attend the sixty-fifth convention of the body, together with delegates from other organizations, began registering at Byers Hall today. The first formal gathering will be at a dinner tonight which the New Haven Chamber of Commerce is to give as a welcome to the municipality and the State.

Three noted men in the world of natural science will be the speakers, Brig.-Gen. Amos P. Fries of the chemical warfare service, who is expected to refer to several important developments of war-time equipment to peace-time uses; E. C. Franklin, president of the society, and Arthur D. Little of Boston.

The first session of the society will be held tomorrow morning, and the speaker will be Francis P. Garvan of New York, formerly alien property custodian, who will have for his subject, "Chemistry and the Public."

SOCIALISTS TO BEGIN RUHR SETTLEMENT

LONDON, April 2—J. Ramsay Macdonald, Labor leader in the House of Commons, at the opening meeting of a three-days' conference of the inde-

pendent Labor Party in London last night, expressed the conviction that in consequence of the recent visit of the delegates of the Socialist parliamentarians to Germany and their conversations with representatives of German, French, Italian, British and Belgian Socialist opinion, the Labor Party was going to begin a settlement of the Ruhr question, which would never be settled by the governments acting alone.

The Conference is being attended by the Longuet of France and Herr Crispin of Germany, who shake hands across the table amid a demonstration of cheering. Mr. Macdonald's speech was a restatement of the Socialist position. He said private enterprise was a failure and that the capitalist system had broken down in Germany. This latter fact was proved because daily the capitalists were going to Parliament asking for state guarantees for state loans and also state protection.

pendent Labor Party in London last night, expressed the conviction that in consequence of the recent visit of the delegates of the Socialist parliamentarians to Germany and their conversations with representatives of German, French, Italian, British and Belgian Socialist opinion, the Labor Party was going to begin a settlement of the Ruhr question, which would never be settled by the governments acting alone.

The Conference is being attended by the Longuet of France and Herr Crispin of Germany, who shake hands across the table amid a demonstration of cheering. Mr. Macdonald's speech was a restatement of the Socialist position. He said private enter-

prise was a failure and that the capitalist system had broken down in Germany. This latter fact was proved because daily the capitalists were going to Parliament asking for state guarantees for state loans and also state protection.

TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2 (Special)—The Eastern Commercial Teachers Association, closing its twenty-fifth annual convention here Saturday night, elected Carlton B. Ellis of Springfield, Mass., as president. J. Leonard H. Campbell of Providence and J. Leslie White of Brooklyn, N. Y., were elected to the executive board.

MEXICO RUNS DISCLOSE CITY FOUNDED IN FIFTH CENTURY

(Continued from Page 1)

work would involve the services of a large number of scientific specialists. Extensive excavations covering a long term of years appeared necessary.

Dr. Morley said today that the ruins of Chichenitza were very extensive, the religious and civic centers covering an area two miles long and one mile wide. Extending from this center in all directions for three to five miles are the remains of stone buildings. These include pyramids, platforms, terraces, plazas, and paved roads, all now buried in a thick tropical foliage. They do not include the dwellings of the early people, which were more lightly constructed and are now so obliterated that no trace of them has been found.

In summing up this ancient American civilization, Dr. Morley said:

The ruins of Chichenitza are those of the largest city of the New Maya Empire, which was probably founded about the middle of the fifth century after Christ, by colonists from the old Mayan cities in northern Guatemala. During this first period it was occupied for about two centuries, and abandoned for unknown reasons. In the middle of the seventh century the inhabitants moved toward the coast, where they built three structures, referred to as Chichenitza, and re-established themselves there about 625 A. D.

It was then one of a league of three cities, the others being Uzmal and Mayapan, which ruled Yucatan from the beginning of the eleventh to the thirteenth century. It was a period of prosperity with a remarkable art, architecture and sculpture.

New types of buildings were then erected, the temples showing columns cut with feathered serpents dedicated to their patron deity, called Kukulcan, or feathered serpent.

The great ball court, as large as a

modern football field, was built and enclosed by massive walls 80 feet high and 25 feet thick. In this inclosure games were played not unlike modern basketball, the object being to drive a ball through rings fastened in the sides.

A new religious cult developed under which most of the beautiful young ladies were buried in a great natural well 180 feet in diameter and 70 feet deep, as sacrifices to the offended deities during the days of the sun. The fame of this sacrifice still spread far and wide, so that the pilgrims came from a great distance to make precious offerings of jade, copper, bells, pottery and incense, which were deposited in this well as sacrifices.

Because of the extraordinarily spec- tacular character of her religious rites and ceremonies, Chichenitza became the Mecca of the whole Mayan world.

It is difficult to make an estimate of the population of Chichenitza during the period of its greatest glory, but personally I think the whole nation could not have numbered less than 250,000, and possibly 500,000.

Dr. Morley is leaving for Mexico City, where he will stop for two weeks, traveling thence overland to Guatema-

la, where he will excavate two tem-

ples at the ruins of Quirigua. Upon the completion of this work he intends to return to Washington.

RUSSIANS ASSURED RELIEF SUPPLIES

Nansen Stations in America Will Supervise Sending and Delivery of Money, Food, Clothing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—The American offices of the High Commission of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen for Russian Relief were opened today in New York in the Metropolitan tower. The work of issuing relief drafts for individuals, food and clothing in Russia, suspended by arrangement with the American Relief Adminis-

tration on March 15, and of sending packages to Russia free of Russian customs duties will be started imme-

diate.

The organization is also prepared to ship any other foodstuff of which a shortage develops. Owing to fore-

hand purchases through the Nansen

committee in Europe, it claims to be

able to deliver food and clothing for relief purposes at one-third the cost of like articles in Russia and at about one-half the cost of sending these supplies from the United States.

From distributing centers in Petro-

grad, Moscow, Riga and Odessa, the

Nansen commission is prepared to

deliver food and clothing for relief

purposes at one-third the cost of like

articles in Russia and at about

one-half the cost of sending these

supplies from the United States.

larger cities of this country and

Russia by the Nansen organization, ac-

cording to Dr. Dubrowski, are sugar,

fats, cocoa, and other foodstuffs which

cannot be purchased in Russia, and of

which he says there is a great need to

avert a serious shortage this summer.

The organization also is prepared to

ship any other foodstuff of which a

shortage develops. Owing to fore-

hand purchases through the Nansen

committee in Europe, it claims to be

able to deliver food and clothing for

relief purposes at one-third the cost

of like articles in Russia and at about

one-half the cost of sending these

supplies from the United States.

and the dealer will not have to carry

the burden of heavy yard stocks.

It would also mean steadier work

for the mines and an economical move-

ment for the railroads, coming at a

season when the best transportation

conditions obtain and when a greater

mileage can be attained at a lower cost

per mile.

Both Government officials empha-

sized that consumers should stock up

now and guard against possible cur-

tailment through strikes or otherwise

later on.

FEDERAL COAL COMMISSIONER ADVISES PUBLIC TO BUY NOW

Government Distributor Appeals to Dealers to "Store in Customers' Bins"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2—"Buy coal now," is the slogan urged upon the public by Dr. George Otis Smith, a member of the United States Coal Commission in echoing the appeal made recently by F. R. Wadleigh, federal fuel distributor.

Dr. Smith cited as evidence in his belief as to this being a good time to buy next winter's coal needs, the fact that he had ordered his supply for delivery at the earliest convenience of the dealer.

Anthracite prices at the mines were

said to be 50 cents to \$1 higher than

last year, the increased price being

levied by the miners to pay for the

cost of the strike last year.

Whether the anthracite operators

intend to give the public the usual

spring and summer reduction in

prices, was not known to Dr. Smith.

He said unofficial reports had reached him, however, that there was not likely to be a lower price this spring at the larger

AERONAUTICS

by E. P. WARNER

The Garaging of Aircraft

WHATEVER the uses to which airplanes and airships are to be put, the problem of their storage on the ground will inevitably be grave, and it will continue to have, as it has now, a definite influence on the development of design of the aircraft themselves.

The attempt to reduce the trouble and expense incident to storage may be directed along either of two lines. The structure may be made weather-proof, by proper choice and treatment of materials, so that it can be left out in the open for long periods of time or attention may be devoted rather to cutting down the overall dimensions and making it possible to store more machines in a given space. The latter of those roads to housing economy can be followed with the airplane by making it possible to fold the wings or to remove part of the structure in a very short time. And with a small crew, but with the airship it means simply a restriction of the maximum size. No one has yet suggested any way of making a rigid airship collapsible on demand or of condensing it into more compact form when it is to be brought into the shed.

It may then be said that there are several separate problems for the two principal types of aircraft, and that they are distinct and may be examined independently. The first is the securing of increased durability in airplanes, in order that they may be left continuously in the open air.

Fabric Wing Covering

While there is no doubt that the life of airplanes can be somewhat increased by changed methods of construction, and particularly by the substitution of more durable material for the fabric now used as a covering for the wings, the necessity for such an increase of life can easily be overestimated. If metal wing covering had no virtues except its relatively slow deterioration its use would scarcely be worth while, for even so unsatisfactory an engineering material as fabric lasts surprisingly well if it is properly maintained, any minor damage to the material itself or its protective coating being promptly repaired. The largest airplane covering company in America makes it a regular practice to have its machines out in the open and finds it possible to keep them flying about a year under those conditions before any extensive repairs are required. Even when it does become necessary to replace the fabric on the wings the job is not a long or expensive one, and the basic elements of the structure, whether wood or metal should last much more than a year if any sort of care is given them.

Small as the depreciation is when airplanes are kept in the open, however, it is even smaller when they are put under cover between flights, and the problem of garaging proper is therefore still before us. It is a problem of considerable gravity. An ordinary two-seater airplane of the type used for flying instruction or for private touring requires a building about 40 feet by 30 for its accommodation, and a 12-passenger commercial machine needs a space approximately 90 feet by 70. The cost of such spaces are costly, the holding for the airplane being far more expensive than the airplane itself, and it is natural that attempts should have been made at temporarily compressing the airplane into a smaller space than that which it occupies when on the field and ready for flight.

Folding Wings

The most obvious direction for those attempts to take was the folding of the wings, and numerous airplanes have been designed in which the wings could be swung back along the body, considerably reducing the overall width. To be specific, the airplane cited in the preceding paragraph as requiring 40 feet by 30 could be put away very conveniently in a building 30 feet by 15 if the wings were folded back, the floor area thus being reduced by about two-thirds. There are certain mechanical difficulties in the hinging of the wings as a whole, so that they can be brought quickly and easily from one setting to the other and locked with absolute certainty and safety in the flying position, but these obstacles are by no means insuperable. Recently, however, folding wings have lost some of their popularity in favor of the still simpler scheme of using thick wings with internal bracing and easily removable as a unit. A notable example is found in a commercial monoplane having a wing of about 50-foot span made in a single piece and held to the body only by four simple fittings. Four men can remove the wing and lay it alongside the body in a very few minutes.

The Hinged Body

Although the folding or removal of the wings is the most obvious method of reducing the floor space occupied, it is not the only one. The ground plan of an airplane has roughly the form of a T, and the area of the inclosing rectangle can be cut down either by folding the sides of the crossbar against the upright of the T or by swinging the upright against one side of the crossbar. The first procedure corresponds to the folding of the wings. The second represents the folding of the rear part of the body, and that has actually been provided for on one or two designs of British origin, the body being hinged just behind the wings and the part behind the hinge swung up against the trailing edge of the wings. On the whole, however, this scheme seems to offer no distinct advantages over folding of the wings.

Perhaps the most powerful reason

for the comparatively small number of airplanes that have been equipped with folding wings or bodies up to the present time is that the chief demand for airplanes has been from governments, which are likely to keep the machines in considerable groups, with a number of airplanes stored in each hangar. When the machines are kept in that way they can be packed closely together, with much less waste space than there will be if each must be stored in a separate building of rectangular form. If two passenger airplanes are to be stored in a hangar 120 feet by 60 feet, a size commonly used by the American Air Service, the total number that can be accommodated will be little greater if the wings are folded than if they are left in their original form. Certainly the proportion of total space saved will not be anything like that which has been shown possible with a building just large enough to take a single machine. The problem of folding or demountable wings is, therefore, one which should be of particular acute interest to the private individual who keeps an airplane for his own use.

Problem of the Airship

In respect of the airship, the problem is, as already suggested, quite different. The size is limited to some extent by the dimensions of existing sheds, just as the draft of a ship is limited by the depth of the harbors into which she may have to pass. An airship shed can be lengthened without great difficulty, but cannot well be increased in height or width. Designers in those countries where airships have been built for many years and where a number of sheds already exist have therefore sought to increase the size and lifting capacity of their ships primarily by increasing the length, keeping the diameter small enough so that the ship will fit inside of the sheds already available. The ratio of length to diameter is larger than it should be for maximum efficiency in some cases. If the airship shed were to be a necessary evil at every port, it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons).

There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems differed from age to age and at every point it is difficult to see how a rigid airship could be built in sizes much in excess of the largest so far developed (about 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas, carrying 80 tons). There seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of building ships of very much larger size, so far as the ships themselves are concerned, but the sheds are another matter. The structural problems

The Northern Heavens for April Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING
THE gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded this year to Prof. Albert A. Michelson of the University of Chicago for the "application of the interferometer to astronomical measurements." The medal will be presented at the annual meeting of the society in Burlington House, London.

The story of interference methods as developed by Professor Michelson reads like a fairy tale, which might well appeal to a poet. Forty years ago he began to study the possibilities to be derived from the wave nature of light, which, while rippling about 50,000 times to the inch, speeds onward 186,000 miles a second. At two series of ripples on the surface of a pond, such as may be produced by casting pebbles, the distance can apparently orthogonalize the separate wavelets, so that the "interference" of light waves was made to show phenomena otherwise quite unobservable. Light from the same source or adjacent sources, but led by different lengths of path to the observer, shows images bordered with fringes. By appropriate adjustment of the apparatus the fringes may be made to disappear. Thus, the difference in path or the divergence of the two sources may be accurately measured. Such instruments are called "interferometers."

Professor Michelson applied the interferometer to the study of spectral lines. He determined standards of length in terms of the wave radiations from the element cadmium. For example, he found that standard meter is equal to 2,053,372 atomic light waves, correct to a single wave length. In 1891, he used a small interferometer to measure the diameters of the satellites of Jupiter, and suggested that the diameter of a star might be measured in the same way with a larger instrument. To measure the size of star images which appear as mere points of light even in the largest telescopes, seemed a very astounding proposition. Perhaps that is why more than 20 years elapsed before his dream was realized. Early in 1920, apparatus of his design was used at the Mount Wilson Observatory to measure the separation of the two members of a star known to be double from its spectrum, but irresolvable in every and all telescopes in the usual way. Then came the great event at the close of the year when the news was flashed far and wide that Betelgeuse, the red star in Orion, had been actually measured and found to have a diameter of 300,000,000 miles!

Other stars have yielded to the Michelson method and important light is thrown on the accuracy of the deductions from the study of stellar statistics. It may be mentioned here that recently Mr. E. G. Pease of the Mount Wilson Observatory, who has been using the 20-foot interferometer on the 100-inch reflecting telescope, reports a seeming variation in the angular diameter of Betelgeuse. The size seemed to increase in 1921 and to fall off in 1922, becoming less than in 1920. Can it be possible that Betelgeuse expands and shrinks like a soap bubble? Various explanations have been proposed, but it seems a matter for further investigation to co-ordinate variation in the brightness of the star, as well as other features, including possible small changes in the type of spectrum.

Professor Eddington, president of the Royal Astronomical Society, described the Michelson methods at the meeting where the medal was presented. Since Professor Michelson could not attend in person, the chancellor of the American embassy received the medal in his name.

The Bruce Medal Awarded

The Bruce Medal for the current year has been awarded unanimously by the directors of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific to Dr. Benjamin Baillaud, director of the Observatory of Paris. The award was made on the basis of distinguished astronomical achievement, from a list of nominations by six of the great observatories of the world. On completing his course at the University of Paris in 1876, Baillaud succeeded to the chair of astronomy in that institution, left vacant by Leverrier, noted as the discoverer with Adams in England, of the planet Neptune. Later, he was appointed director of the Observatory of Toulouse. After notable service he was in 1908 honored by the direction of the Paris Observatory. It is hardly possible to give here a review of his work, but it comprises many fields. He was particularly interested in a time service and international comparison of longitudes by wireless signals. At the close of the war, he was made the first president of the newly organized International Astronomical Union.

The Constellations

Our winter friends among the constellations are now taking their leave. Canis Major, Lepus, Orion, and Taurus

Prepare Your Garden Now
We offer Ornamental Shrubs, Dahlia, Flower and Vegetable Seeds, as well as a full line of Garden Tools and Insecticides.

Write for our free catalog.
Hallwell Seed Company
228 Market St., San Francisco

The Flexible Arch...
Cantilever Shoe
for Men

A DIGNIFIED COMFORT SHOE
EXPERTLY FITTED
Cantilever Shoe
Stores, Inc.,
228-236 Phelan Blvd.,
Arcade, San Fran.
SAN FRANCISCO
161-165 Heathcote Bldg.,
16th and Broadway,
DOWNTOWN
LOS ANGELES
LONG BEACH
PARADISEA
Mail Orders Filled.

Established 1864
FURS

are almost if not completely set at our time of observation. Gemini, Cancer, Minor, and Cancer are closely following. Even Leo is past the meridian. Overhead, the Great Dipper looks down. From its position, the watchful observer may estimate the time of night. He must remember that it reaches the meridian four minutes earlier each evening than on the one

an evening star low in the west. Venus reaches the brilliant morning star, but is receding toward the east. Jupiter is still near the meridian. Leo is in its zenith, and therefore is too faint to be seen with the naked eye.

"Summer Time"

One result of Daylight or Summer Time, which goes into effect in Massachusetts on the last Sunday of April, is to set us back with relation to the sunrise by about a month. A better designation for the summer schedule would be Atlantic time, as this term already has a definite significance, be-

ROOSEVELT GROUP NAMES PROF. HART

Gov. Pinchot Asks Harvard Professor to Serve in Perpetuating Late President's Ideas

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 2 (Special)—Gov. Oxford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on perpetuation of Roosevelt's ideals

local authorities, the schools, churches, patriotic societies and military and business organizations in the annual observance of Roosevelt's anniversary, Oct. 20.

Other aims will be to make Roosevelt's writings accessible not only to teachers and students, but to working men and women in the factories and especially to immigrants. It is planned to translate some of Roosevelt's addresses into Russian, Polish, Italian, Yiddish, and other languages, especially those addresses which deal directly with the duty of the immigrant to America and the duty of America to the immigrant.

"It is the fundamental aim of the committee on the perpetuation of Roosevelt's ideals," said Governor Pinchot, "to stimulate interest in the principles for which Roosevelt stood rather than in Roosevelt himself." He added:

Roosevelt needs no organization to perpetuate his fame; that will go on anyway. The purpose is to keep alive certain ideas which were dear to him—life itself, ideas concerning those things which make a man worth knowing, a citizen worth trusting, and a country worth loving.

I believe these state committees will be useful and effective because they will help them to the central organization of the Roosevelt Memorial Association in New York, which for four years has been doing work of the greatest importance gathering the facts of Roosevelt's career, issuing publications, assembling a great library of documents, books, pamphlets, fine articles in newspaper clippings, photographs, and cartoons relating to Roosevelt, establishing a Roosevelt museum of memorabilia and editing Roosevelt's works, besides conducting an information bureau on Roosevelt for historians, students, and the public in general.

In addition to this the association has been taking steps to erect a monument to Roosevelt in Washington and to establish a park at Oyster Bay.

The headquarters of the association, I understand, will be established in Washington, D. C., and will be conducted by the state committees with lantern slides of Roosevelt's life and with traveling exhibitions of cartoons, photographs, and other pictorial material.

Professor Hart, who will lead the Massachusetts committee, was a classmate of Colonel Roosevelt at Harvard and was associated with him in the campaign of 1912.

TELEPHONE BUILDING WILL BE 29 STORIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2.—A 29-story building, to cost \$11,200,000 and to be completed in July, 1928, is planned by the New York Telephone Company, to occupy the block bounded by West, Barclay, Washington and Vesey streets. The company paid \$1,451,000 for the site and property thereon.

A total of 650,000 square feet of working space, including 35,000 square feet for stores on the ground floor, will be provided. The lower floors will be used as needed for central offices and ultimately five of these switching centers will be housed in the Barclay-Vesey Street structure. The upper floors will be used for business and administrative purposes.

BROGDEN BECKER STORAGE CO.

Furniture and Household Goods Moved, Packed and Stored

Phone Franklin 203, 1467 Broadway SAN FRANCISCO

PATTERSON CURVED VISOR FOR AUTOMOBILES
Made of transparent colored glass
WILL FIT ANY CAR

Always the same in sun or storm
Will last the life of the car
Easily and quickly adjusted to any position
Ask your accessory dealer or write

L. H. PATTERSON CO.
2779 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.
For descriptive literature of
The Unique Oscillating Back Rest.

MacRorie-McLaren Co.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND
NURSERYMEN
We specialize in landscape development on
Country Estates, Parks and
Public Grounds.
514-15 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco
Phone Douglas 4442
Nurseries, San Mateo. Phone San Mateo 1002

The White House

Men's Shops

Thos. Cort Hand-made Shoes
\$15, \$16.50

High shoes and Oxfords made by hand by most skillful craftsmen, of finest selected calfskin in tan or black.

EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO WEAR OUT, fit comfortably and retain their smart shapeliness from first to last—higher first cost but most economical in the end—New Spring lasts—Oxfords, \$15—high shoes, \$16.50

Raphael Weill & Co., Inc.
At Sutter, Grant and Post, San Francisco

The Three-Piece Costume
possesses the practicality and charm that make it adaptable to a variety of occasions. Becoming versions for Madame and Mademoiselle abound in the Livingston Wrap and Suit Shop.
Priced moderately.

Livingston Bros.

201-202 GEARY STREET
San Francisco

TWILIGHT TALES

The Bashful Pine Cone

BANG, bang, crack, pop! Marjorie cones in a bowl of water and see what happens.

Marjorie ran out for a bowl and brought it back filled. When they put the pine cones in it, they shut up again.

Cousin Bobby Link drew out of one of his wonderful pockets a wire spring and a piece of twine. He tied the spring down in a flat coil and put it on top of the shelves. Then he took a match and burned the string through, whereupon the spring uncoiled, leaped in the air and fell on the floor.

"They're burst," declared Tim, "and lost all their insides."

"What queer insides they have," Margie commented, surveying the downy dust. "I shouldn't think they'd mind losing them; they look so ticklish."

The door of the playroom opened and Cousin Bobby Link came in. The Twins began to laugh, just because everyone did laugh when Bob appeared. Something about him made you. To begin with, he had that absurd name, Bobby Link, which sounded like the bird, Bobolink; then his red hair, out of which he could not smooth the curliness, seemed a little too red to be real; and the gray, tilted eyes, in shape like those of a Chinaman, seldom looked serious except when to be serious was plainly a joke! His hands were usually engaged in holding more things than other hands could have managed, and his bulging pockets gave him the appearance of a snow man, against which a boy has let fly numerous snowballs which have stuck. He liked to dig under the snow or mold for plants which interested few other people (except the Twins), and to overturn rocks and disturb crawling bugs which most people (except the Twins) considered undesirable companions.

His quick eyes saw at once that the pine cones had been cutting up antics. "Oh, ho," he said, "your room is too hot and dry for forest growth; so the glue on the scales has cracked and the scales have popped up, like so many Jack-in-the-boxes. Put the cones in a bowl of water and see what happens."

Marjorie ran out for a bowl and brought it back filled. When they put the pine cones in it, they shut up again.

"Are the dusty things the seeds of new pine trees?" asked Marjorie.

"That's just what they are," Bobby Link assured her, "and I think they all came out of one stony cone which didn't pay its debt to the forest last fall."

"Which one was it?" Marjorie inquired.

Cousin Bobby was examining them.

"Yes," he said, "every cone, except this one, sowed new trees at the end of the summer and then closed up again, because the air was damp; but this one had never fully opened before."

"Perhaps it was bashful," suggested Margie.

"Perhaps," admitted Cousin Bob, "but bashfulness is apt to be selfish."

A story for the younger children will be published on this page every day except Thursday, when it will be found on Our Young Folks' Page.

Willard's
20-22 GEARY ST.

**Smart Apparel
for Women
and Misses:**

**Style and Quality
Without Extravagance**

SAN FRANCISCO

E X C L U S I V E women's garments
carefully selected, moderately
priced.

**SUITS, DRESSES,
COATS AND
BLouses**

Paragon

Grant Ave. at Geary St., San Francisco

moving

Bekins courteous and skilled movers take care of your every moving problem—from packing the goods to hauling them to their destination. Address Dept. C-10 for Bekins Booklet, "How Bekins Cares for Your Household Goods."

BEKINS
FIRE-PROOF STORAGE

13th and Mission Sts., San Francisco

22nd and San Pablo, Oakland

Fresno

Mark at French
SAN FRANCISCO
Modern Prices
Splendid Models

Abalone

San Francisco's

distinctive sea food

served at

The States

Mark at French

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Telephone Douglas 2100

Vast! Varied! Original!

Our Premier Assemblages
of Superb Apparel for
the New Season

Invite your choosing and remind you that our garments possess

style and quality plus the perfect workmanship

that assures satisfaction

J. Magnin & Co.

Grant Ave. at Geary

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Telephone Douglas 2100

Attractive Prices

BRANICK SHOPS:

I. Magnin & Co. shops are located in San Francisco and in the

leading winter resort hotels: in Pasadena, Hotel Maryland; in

Santa Barbara, The Arlington; in Los Angeles, The Ambassador;

in Del Monte, Hotel Del Monte; in Coronado, Hotel

Del Coronado.

RECORD PROGRESS IN INDOOR TENNIS

United States Championship Tournament Gets Under Way Without Single Default

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 2.—The first day of the annual national indoor lawn tennis championship of the United States established a unique record at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Saturday, when the complete schedule of matches for the day was completed on time without a single default either by a competitor, or through the failure of the committee to have courts ready at the time assigned. In addition to these two extra matches were played in the third round.

Only one of the international element, Kei Okuno, a youthful Japanese, survived the first match. P. R. R. Hurditch of Madras, India, a student at Princeton, P. C. Hart of Montreal, Canada, and R. W. Garbutt of Natal, South Africa, all met defeat in straight sets, while Augustus Stone of Roehampton, England, failed to get a game in his match against Dr. N. A. Cretin of Brooklyn, a player of fair skill.

Vincent Richards, F. T. Hunter, R. J. Sommer, and the veteran A. S. Cragin of the Seventh Regiment all took two matches the first and last, clinching round robin and the others, in which they had byes in the first round. The last and second rounds were concluded, with the exception of one match, as F. T. Anderson, winner in 1921, was out of town on the Easter trip of the Columbia University tennis team, and will play his matches today.

Both Richards and Hunter played far within their powers in their matches, making little attempt to do more than practice for the more difficult matches to follow. Richards was especially effective in his work at the net, using his flexibility of wrist with unusual effect. He did not try his speed strokes except once, when F. L. MacWatty, his first opponent, sent over a fast service, only to have it come back with even greater speed. F. T. Hunter, also, was inclined to take matters easy, using his forehand drive for his scoring strokes almost exclusively, without any attempt to serve his hard drive.

The first match of the day was also the hardest fought. P. L. Kynaston, Long Island champion, encountered A. L. Bruneau of the Terrace-Kings County Club, who defeated him recently in the Brooklyn indoor championship, and defeated him after three hard-fought sets by the narrowest of margins. Bruneau won the first easily, 6-1, breaking through on Kynaston's service twice, and led at 4-3 in the second. A long deuce game on Bruneau's service finally went to Kynaston, on the eighteenth point, and he finally took the set, 16-14. The third set was again even, with Bruneau ahead at 4-3, but he was tiring rapidly and the player from Rockville Center was the next three games and the match.

The advanced state of the tourney makes it possible to devote to doubles the third day, with the exception of Anderson's matches. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round
R. J. Sommer defeated R. W. Garbutt, 6-1, 18-14.
F. T. Hunter defeated H. C. Tremaine, 6-2, 6-2.
P. M. Moloney defeated Russell Phillips, 6-1, 7-2.

Second Round
Vincent Richards defeated F. L. MacWatty, 6-1, 6-1.
William Binsmann defeated P. C. Hart, 6-1, 6-2.
Bernard Talmage defeated W. M. Flacher, 6-1, 4-2, 6-3.
F. L. Hurditch defeated H. C. Penfield, 6-1, 6-0.
A. L. Kynaston defeated A. L. Bruneau, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.
J. N. Nikonow defeated Colgate Baker, 6-1, 6-2.
A. L. Anderson defeated R. F. Green, 6-1, 6-2.
Edward Garmey defeated Leonard Lewis, 6-1, 6-2.
S. H. Voshell defeated Clifford Hollander, 6-2, 6-1.
Lester Webster defeated W. C. Crawford, 6-2, 6-1.
A. Orth defeated C. H. Nannes, 6-1, 7-5.
John Burton defeated C. M. Amerman, 6-1, 6-2.
G. A. L. Dionne defeated W. H. Ruxton, 6-1, 6-1.
W. Pearce defeated W. C. Hammond, 6-1, 6-2.
N. A. Cretin defeated Augustus Stone, 6-1, 6-0.
R. J. Sommer defeated Parke Cummings, 6-2, 6-2.
F. T. Hunter defeated F. M. Moloney, 6-1, 6-2.
C. Whitlock defeated F. R. R. Hurditch, 6-1, 6-2.
F. L. McHugh defeated E. H. Merle, 6-1, 6-2.
S. Clark defeated L. T. Merchant, 6-1, 6-2.
H. L. Bowman defeated G. S. Grossenbacher, 6-1, 6-2.
M. D. McNamee defeated Martin Alexander, 6-1, 6-2.
J. M. Greer defeated W. M. Robbins, 6-1, 6-2.
John van Ryn defeated J. J. Blust, 6-1, 6-2.
F. F. Damron defeated J. V. Carney, 6-1, 6-2.
A. S. Cragin defeated E. N. Brandt, 6-1, 6-2.
T. H. Webster defeated J. P. Leahy, 6-1, 6-2.
Kei Okuno defeated G. C. Stadel, 6-0, 6-1.
H. H. Bassford defeated E. C. Backe, 6-1, 6-0.
A. S. Dabney defeated R. T. Paton, 7-5, 6-1.
T. F. Robinson defeated Frank Utard, 6-1, 6-0.

Third Round
Vincent Richards defeated William Einsmann, 6-0, 6-2.
A. S. Cragin defeated T. B. R. Webster, 6-3, 6-3.

COLUMBIA PLAYERS WIN
WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Columbia University tennis team played brilliantly here this afternoon, 4 to 0. T. F. Anderson, former national indoor champion, gave a splendid exhibition in defeating J. T. Graves Jr. in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1. In what was perhaps the feature match, T. J. Mangan of Dumbarston defeated Jerome Lang in three well-played sets, 9-7, 6-0, 6-0. D. P. Davis, of tennis famous paired with Col. W. C. Johnson, lost to Anderson and Gerald Emerson in straight sets, 6-3, 6-3.

SARAZEN GIVEN LEAVE
NEW YORK, April 1.—Eugene Sarazen, American golf champion, was voted permission by directors of the Briarcliff Lodge to go to Scotland in the British open golf championship, to be held at Troon, Scotland, in June. Club officials granted the champion leave of absence, beginning May 2.

TWO FORMER CHAMPIONS ARE COACHING LELAND STANFORD

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Brandsten, Swedish Natators, Train the Men and Women Swimmers, Respectively

PALO ALTO, Cal., March 24 (Special Correspondence)—Leland Stanford Junior University uses two former champions to train champions. They are E. M. Brandsten, coach of swimming for men, and Mrs. Greta Brandsten, coach of swimming for women. Mr. and Mrs. Brandsten are both veteran swimmers and divers and, in their time, held champion records.

Mr. Brandsten, before coming to the United States from Sweden, held the championship in high fancy diving and also won the springboard diving championship there in 1912. In 1911, he held the Pacific coast springboard championship. Mrs. Brandsten, before coming to the United States from Sweden, won and held for four years—1910-11-12-13—the Swedish swimming championship, and the swimming championship in the 50 and 100-yard dash events.

Mr. Brandsten has been a swimming and diving coach since 1910, when he first took up such duties at the University of California. He remained at the California state university for four years, coming to Stanford early in 1915. He came to the United States from Stockholm first in 1903. In Sweden, he started diving and entering school competition when he was 14 years, and soon after that adopted it as his life's work.

He participated in the Olympic Games in 1912, entered for Sweden. He lost the diving championship there to others from his own country, then went back into competition soon afterward, and won the Swedish championship from the same men who had previously defeated him in the world's championship contest.

Brandsten's chief training method is lost of work. He has had White, who is now a junior student at Stanford, on the board every afternoon. White will do his training throughout the winter, being enabled to practice out doors—a privilege denied to the eastern diver.

While Brandsten's aim is the training of divers, he also turns out good swimming teams. Some of his men now hold national intercollegiate records for performances in the water.

While Mr. Brandsten has been training men who have been winning honors for themselves, their coach, and the university, Mrs. Brandsten has been in a less public position. Her girls participate in interclass competition and meet the girls from Mills College at Oakland and those from the University of California in occasional swimming and diving competition. She has never had any student in national competition.

Brandsten is of the firm belief that in general will receive an impetus from the point of view of efficiency when a standard board is used. He points out that for the last eight years, divers from the Pacific coast have had more success than eastern divers, and he attributes their success to the fact that they have used boards in competition to which they were accustomed.

As a result of his experiments, he has finally determined that Oregon white pine, the same as that used in airplanes, is the best, and that it gives best results in the 16-foot length. This board corresponds with the international requirements (5 meters); he uses the same thick-

brandsten's chief training method is lost of work. He has had White, who is now a junior student at Stanford, on the board every afternoon. White will do his training throughout the winter, being enabled to practice out doors—a privilege denied to the eastern diver.

While Brandsten's aim is the training of divers, he also turns out good swimming teams. Some of his men now hold national intercollegiate records for performances in the water.

While Mr. Brandsten has been training men who have been winning honors for themselves, their coach, and the university, Mrs. Brandsten has been in a less public position. Her girls participate in interclass competition and meet the girls from Mills College at Oakland and those from the University of California in occasional swimming and diving competition. She has never had any student in national competition.

Brandsten is of the firm belief that in general will receive an impetus from the point of view of efficiency when a standard board is used. He points out that for the last eight years, divers from the Pacific coast have had more success than eastern divers, and he attributes their success to the fact that they have used boards in competition to which they were accustomed.

As a result of his experiments, he has finally determined that Oregon white pine, the same as that used in airplanes, is the best, and that it gives best results in the 16-foot length. This board corresponds with the international requirements (5 meters); he uses the same thick-

brandsten's chief training method is lost of work. He has had White, who is now a junior student at Stanford, on the board every afternoon. White will do his training throughout the winter, being enabled to practice out doors—a privilege denied to the eastern diver.

While Brandsten's aim is the training of divers, he also turns out good swimming teams. Some of his men now hold national intercollegiate records for performances in the water.

While Mr. Brandsten has been training men who have been winning honors for themselves, their coach, and the university, Mrs. Brandsten has been in a less public position. Her girls participate in interclass competition and meet the girls from Mills College at Oakland and those from the University of California in occasional swimming and diving competition. She has never had any student in national competition.

Brandsten is of the firm belief that in general will receive an impetus from the point of view of efficiency when a standard board is used. He points out that for the last eight years, divers from the Pacific coast have had more success than eastern divers, and he attributes their success to the fact that they have used boards in competition to which they were accustomed.

As a result of his experiments, he has finally determined that Oregon white pine, the same as that used in airplanes, is the best, and that it gives best results in the 16-foot length. This board corresponds with the international requirements (5 meters); he uses the same thick-

brandsten's chief training method is lost of work. He has had White, who is now a junior student at Stanford, on the board every afternoon. White will do his training throughout the winter, being enabled to practice out doors—a privilege denied to the eastern diver.

While Brandsten's aim is the training of divers, he also turns out good swimming teams. Some of his men now hold national intercollegiate records for performances in the water.

While Mr. Brandsten has been training men who have been winning honors for themselves, their coach, and the university, Mrs. Brandsten has been in a less public position. Her girls participate in interclass competition and meet the girls from Mills College at Oakland and those from the University of California in occasional swimming and diving competition. She has never had any student in national competition.

Brandsten is of the firm belief that in general will receive an impetus from the point of view of efficiency when a standard board is used. He points out that for the last eight years, divers from the Pacific coast have had more success than eastern divers, and he attributes their success to the fact that they have used boards in competition to which they were accustomed.

As a result of his experiments, he has finally determined that Oregon white pine, the same as that used in airplanes, is the best, and that it gives best results in the 16-foot length. This board corresponds with the international requirements (5 meters); he uses the same thick-

brandsten's chief training method is lost of work. He has had White, who is now a junior student at Stanford, on the board every afternoon. White will do his training throughout the winter, being enabled to practice out doors—a privilege denied to the eastern diver.

While Brandsten's aim is the training of divers, he also turns out good swimming teams. Some of his men now hold national intercollegiate records for performances in the water.

While Mr. Brandsten has been training men who have been winning honors for themselves, their coach, and the university, Mrs. Brandsten has been in a less public position. Her girls participate in interclass competition and meet the girls from Mills College at Oakland and those from the University of California in occasional swimming and diving competition. She has never had any student in national competition.

Brandsten is of the firm belief that in general will receive an impetus from the point of view of efficiency when a standard board is used. He points out that for the last eight years, divers from the Pacific coast have had more success than eastern divers, and he attributes their success to the fact that they have used boards in competition to which they were accustomed.

As a result of his experiments, he has finally determined that Oregon white pine, the same as that used in airplanes, is the best, and that it gives best results in the 16-foot length. This board corresponds with the international requirements (5 meters); he uses the same thick-

brandsten's chief training method is lost of work. He has had White, who is now a junior student at Stanford, on the board every afternoon. White will do his training throughout the winter, being enabled to practice out doors—a privilege denied to the eastern diver.

While Brandsten's aim is the training of divers, he also turns out good swimming teams. Some of his men now hold national intercollegiate records for performances in the water.

While Mr. Brandsten has been training men who have been winning honors for themselves, their coach, and the university, Mrs. Brandsten has been in a less public position. Her girls participate in interclass competition and meet the girls from Mills College at Oakland and those from the University of California in occasional swimming and diving competition. She has never had any student in national competition.

Brandsten is of the firm belief that in general will receive an impetus from the point of view of efficiency when a standard board is used. He points out that for the last eight years, divers from the Pacific coast have had more success than eastern divers, and he attributes their success to the fact that they have used boards in competition to which they were accustomed.

As a result of his experiments, he has finally determined that Oregon white pine, the same as that used in airplanes, is the best, and that it gives best results in the 16-foot length. This board corresponds with the international requirements (5 meters); he uses the same thick-

brandsten's chief training method is lost of work. He has had White, who is now a junior student at Stanford, on the board every afternoon. White will do his training throughout the winter, being enabled to practice out doors—a privilege denied to the eastern diver.

While Brandsten's aim is the training of divers, he also turns out good swimming teams. Some of his men now hold national intercollegiate records for performances in the water.

While Mr. Brandsten has been training men who have been winning honors for themselves, their coach, and the university, Mrs. Brandsten has been in a less public position. Her girls participate in interclass competition and meet the girls from Mills College at Oakland and those from the University of California in occasional swimming and diving competition. She has never had any student in national competition.

Brandsten is of the firm belief that in general will receive an impetus from the point of view of efficiency when a standard board is used. He points out that for the last eight years, divers from the Pacific coast have had more success than eastern divers, and he attributes their success to the fact that they have used boards in competition to which they were accustomed.

As a result of his experiments, he has finally determined that Oregon white pine, the same as that used in airplanes, is the best, and that it gives best results in the 16-foot length. This board corresponds with the international requirements (5 meters); he uses the same thick-

brandsten's chief training method is lost of work. He has had White, who is now a junior student at Stanford, on the board every afternoon. White will do his training throughout the winter, being enabled to practice out doors—a privilege denied to the eastern diver.

While Brandsten's aim is the training of divers, he also turns out good swimming teams. Some of his men now hold national intercollegiate records for performances in the water.

While Mr. Brandsten has been training men who have been winning honors for themselves, their coach, and the university, Mrs. Brandsten has been in a less public position. Her girls participate in interclass competition and meet the girls from Mills College at Oakland and those from the University of California in occasional swimming and diving competition. She has never had any student in national competition.

Brandsten is of the firm belief that in general will receive an impetus from the point of view of efficiency when a standard board is used. He points out that for the last eight years, divers from the Pacific coast have had more success than eastern divers, and he attributes their success to the fact that they have used boards in competition to which they were accustomed.

As a result of his experiments, he has finally determined that Oregon white pine, the same as that used in airplanes, is the best, and that it gives best results in the 16-foot length. This board corresponds with the international requirements (5 meters); he uses the same thick-

C. S. Cutting Advances in Court Tennis Play

Jay Gould Will Defend U. S. Title Saturday

One out-of-town player survived this morning's play in the United States court tennis singles championship tournament at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club in the person of C. S. Cutting of New York, who won from Dr. Channing Frothingham of the home club in straight sets, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

The board which Brandsten has adopted here is in universal use on the Pacific coast and has now been adopted by the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, Pasadena, as standard equipment for its playgrounds and the Olympic Club at San Francisco expects to use it in straight sets, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

The first match of the morning was won by G. A. Lyon, Tennis and Racquet Club, from W. C. Bowditch, representing the Boston Athletic Club. Lyon started out well, winning the first set, 6-2, but dropped the second to his Unicorn opponent, 6-5. The third set was close throughout, Lyon finally winning, 6-5. The last set went to the victor by the score of 6-1.

Nine other court tennis players have entered the tourney to make a bid for Jay Gould's crown. Gould will defend his title here in the challenge-round Saturday. S. G. Mortimer of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and C. S. Cutting's brother, Fulton, are among the entries for the event. Five matches are scheduled to be played tomorrow, reducing the field to eight men. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

First Round
G. A. Lyon, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated W. C. Bowditch, Boston Athletic Club, 6-2, 6-5, 6-6-1.

C. S. Cutting, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and Dr. Channing Frothingham, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

HARVARD FENCERS SHOW UP STRONGLY

Followers of the Harvard varsity fencing team are today predicting that the Crimson will defeat Yale in their dual meet at Cambridge, Saturday, following the fine showing made by Harvard in its last meet prior to that with the Elis, when the Crimson defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology in high and springboard diving, and was also a member of the Olympic team that year. Langer, under Brandsten's tutelage, won the 440 and 880-yard swim, and held the titles for three years.

Brandsten's chief training method is lost of work. He has had White, who is now a junior student at Stanford, on the board every afternoon. White, a diving champion, Panama-Pacific Exposition springboard champion in 1915; Norman Ross, who broke his first world's record while at Stanford; Lady Langer, under Brandsten's tutelage, won the 440 and 880-yard swim, and held the titles for three years.

Brandsten's chief training method is lost of work. He has had White, who is now a junior student at Stanford, on the board every afternoon. White, a diving champion, Panama-Pacific Exposition springboard champion in 1915; Norman Ross, who broke his first world

SOCER ELEVENS TIE IN FINAL GAME

PATERSON AND SCULLINS PLAY 2-2 IN GREAT CONTEST—COMMITTEE DECIDES ON REPLAY TODAY

HARRISON, N. J., April 2 (Special)—A replay of the final game of the annual United States Challenge Cup competition of the United States Football Association is necessary because of the 2-2 tie result of the game here, yesterday afternoon, between the Paterson (N. J.) Football Club, eastern finalists, and the U. S. champion Stein eleven of St. Louis.

The time and place for the replay will be determined today by the U. S. F. A. National Cup Committee, it may be played in the Metropolitan district, New England or the middle west, and will probably take place Saturday.

The two teams met, two hours yesterday before 18,000 fans, a record attendance, in the east for soccer attractions, at Harrison Field, the Newark International League ball park. The game was probably the hardest played contest in the 10-year history of United States title soccer play. Paterson had a decided advantage in offense and forced the play at least two-thirds of the time; but the champions' defense was vastly superior to that of the Jersey men, and Harry Oellermann's performance in goal for the middle westerners was easily the outstanding feature of the match.

An indication of the weight of the Paterson attacking division may be had from the record of corners forced. The Bushkill aggregation crowded their way to a total of 17 corner kicks, yet not one of them resulted in goal, so effective was the defensive play of the invaders.

St. Louis led at the outset and the superior speed of the Missourians made it appear as though Paterson was destined to be buried under an avalanche of tallies; but the crime-jerseyed backs soon found themselves in trouble, repeated assaults in the first quarter-hour. After that, to the end of the first half, the attacks alternated, but the Scullins made the most of their openings and Brannigan, inside left, scored the first goal of the game 10 minutes before half-time.

Brannigan's goal was on a desperate play. The Scullins forwards had worked the ball far down into Paterson territory and Rooney took a shot. The drive carried against Goalkeeper Rehzu's body and he was drawn far out following the rebounding sphere. The rebound passed Brannigan; but he wheeled and, diving at the ball, beat Renzilli and Adams. Paterson fullback, to it, and scored the ball nestling in the left-hand lower corner of the net.

Thus at half-time the Scullins led by 1 to 0, though Paterson forced two corners in the closing minutes of the period.

After the interval the eastern champions attacked determinedly, but Captain Brady and Oellermann, the last line of the champions' defense, frustrated the westerners' attacks in succession. Ten minutes after the start, Schwarz, St. Louis center, snatched up the ball in a mix-up before the Paterson goal and beat Renzilli with a nicely placed curve shot that put the Scullins 2 up. Paterson, however, swung into the offensive again and forced corner after corner, piling up eight corners in this half to St. Louis' none.

In a scramble before the St. Louis goal, following a concentration of players for a corner kick, Duggan sent a low, bounding shot toward the lower right corner of the net. Oelermann threw himself over the upright, but the slow, teasing drive eluded him and Paterson had its first goal.

A few minutes later Heminsley had a fine opening, but shot over the crossbar. Oberle got in front of a tremendous drive from McKenna at close-quarters, averting a tied score. At this stage St. Louis' w's playing a "four back" game and the Jersey men crowded to the utmost.

Fifteen minutes from full time, in a scrumage in the St. Louis goal area, Heminsley took a pass from Irvine, and headed past Oelermann into the net for the equalizer. The easterners renewed their assault, but to no avail, as full-time found the teams still deadlocked.

Paterson forced in the first period of extra time, but on its best chance McKenna headed over the crossbar. St. Louis developed few attacks, the Jersey team forcing five corners, with none in retaliation. After the change of ends, St. Louis rallied but Brannigan shot over the goal. McKenna and McGuire had shots, but both went wide. But one corner was forced in the last extra period, this by Duggan, of Oberle. The summary:

PATERSON SCULLINS STEEL

Irvine, Iw. ... Jr. Bachtold
McGuire, II. ... Jr. Rooney
Heminsley, Jr. ... Jr. Schwartz
Duggan, ry. ... Jr. Bratt
Herd, lib. ... Jr. Mitchell
Irvine, ch. ... Jr. Hennessy
Oberle, lib. ... Jr. Murphy
Whitehead, lib. ... Jr. Brady
Reynolds, ry. ... Jr. Oberle
Rosenblatt, & Co. ... Mr. Goldschman

Score: Paterson Football Club, 2; Steel in Steel Football Team, 2; Goals—Dugan, Heminsley; for Paterson: Brannigan, Schaeffer, Southall, Rutherford, Stark, Field, delaney, W. E. Barker, C. E. Creighton, and Robert McMahon. Time—Two 45', halves and two extra ten minutes.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE TO START SEASON MAY 2

NEW YORK, April 1—Executives of the new Atlantic Baseball League Saturday decided to start the 1923 season with a circuit of seven clubs, located in four states. The season will open on May 2. The Pottsville, Pa., club will not play on the first two days as a result of a drawing to determine which club would be idle at the start. The other six teams will be located at Lancaster, Bethlehem and Allentown, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; Trenton, N. J., and Middletown, N. Y.

CORNELL WINS TRACK MEET

ITHACA, N. Y., April 2—Cornell University easily defeated Dartmouth College in their indoor dual track and field meet here Saturday, 73 to 34. Cornell won all three places in the 75-yard dash, 75-yard high hurdles, and 70-yard low hurdles.

England Wins Over France at Rugby

PARIS, France, April 2—THE all-English Rugby team defeated the all-French team, 19 to 5, today in their thirteenth annual game in the International Rugby tournament participated in by France, England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

Todays' defeat was the twelfth the French have met at the hands of the English. Last year's game ended in a tie.

J. W. SWEETSER IS PUT AT SCRATCH

NATIONAL CHAMPION HEADS HANDICAP LIST OF METROPOLITAN GOLF

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—Twenty-eight golfers of the Metropolitan Golf Association, composed of the clubs within 50 miles of New York, have been selected to head the handicap committee of the association as eligible for the annual United States championship, to be held at Flossmoor, near Chicago, this summer, according to the official handicap list of the association, made public on Saturday. According to the rules of the United States Golf Association, only golfers handicapped at 4 or less can compete.

For the first time in a number of years a golfer has been placed at scratch. J. W. Sweetser, national and metropolitan champion, a student at Yale University, is chosen for this honor. This is an advance of three strokes over past years, but is well deserved, in the light of the class of the field he defeated for the title. He is a member of both Siwanoy and Ardsley.

Oswald Kirkby, Knickerbocker, inactive last year, and R. E. Knepper, the Princeton captain, are rated at 1, a stroke behind Sweetser. Kirkby retains his old mark while Knepper is advanced two strokes, as the result of his performances at Brookline, where he won from C. H. J. Tolley, former British champion.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

Hagen registered an eagle 3 on the fifth and Kirkwood and French made birdie 4s, although both were trapped on their second shots.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the fourth by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

W. J. Hunter, former British champion, now a resident of New York; G. W. White, Nassau; F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, and J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, are all scheduled at 2.

Kirkwood secured a birdie 3 on the eleventh by sinking a 20-yard approach, and gathered in a birdie 4 on the fourteenth.

One of the many brilliant shots of the round was made by Hagen on his way to the twelfth hole, where he got well on the green by playing a left-handed shot with a right-handed club from the brink of a trap.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Opera, Concert and Recital—
a Week of Music in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, March 31

TWO Americans have been directing musical performances in Europe the past winter; one in Germany and the other conducting opera in Spain. Both of them got their first lessons and their first opportunities in conducting 10 years ago in the Boston Opera Company, a school which turned out brilliant graduates from nearly every one of its departments. Possibly the time is too soon, but I could wish these men would start something original and unborrowed in the way of opera production in the United States, collecting a group of persons after the fashion of the guilds for chamber music experimentation which are flourishing here just now. It may be that composers, rather than conductors, would be wanted to set such an enterprise going; yet I am certain in my own mind that a practical, ambitious and talented conductor or two would be required to assist, to the least.

Americans and Opera

As I go about town, I have to take a good many reproaches for the way the American musician is treated in his own land in respect to opera, a good many for the manner in which opera in the United States is monopolized by Italians, and a good many for the state of somnolence into which artistic affairs have fallen in the two resident opera companies of the country. Other musical representatives of the press, no doubt, have the same experience and feel prompted, as I do, to speak on the American musician's account. But my conviction in the matter is that the American musician must, if he expects to get anywhere, make a bid for the favor and patronage of the public by producing opera independently. It stands to reason that the Italian, who always takes the initiative in his behalf, has not their hands full to accomplish the job they are employed for, which may be described as transplanting to the latitudes of New York and of Chicago a growth that is native to that of Milan. And after everything is said and everything done, flower either on Manhattan Island or on the shore of Lake Michigan with precisely the same sort of glory that it does on the Lombardy Plain; and modern taste and modern insight, for all I know, are beginning to recognize that to be the case. In any event, I am inclined to recommend those who suffer from present conditions to institute some kind of fraternity, like the guilds, for illustrating American ideas of opera or expressing American ideas by means of opera.

The German Opera

The Italians, however, are not carrying off all the opera honors this season in the United States. The Germans are taking a large share. The Wagnerian Opera Festival Company closed its seven weeks' season here tonight at the Lexington Theater with a gala performance, one scene of which, the third act of "Walküre," I heard. The company has carried out the promise of its name most satisfactorily, the great factor in its success being the masterly Wagnerian conductor it brought for its earlier representations—Leopold Blech. Whether the pride of the press has anything to do with the success of opera companies or not, I am at a loss to say; but if it does, I think the happy outcome of the German season must be referred largely to Blech. Reviewers at first found plenty for dispraise in the work of the singers, but they could find nothing in the work of the chief music-director, Blech, but cause for admiration.

It was with profound regret that I saw Mr. Blech leave the company when it concluded the first four weeks of its visit here at the Manhattan Opera House. It almost seemed a question to me whether there could be prosperity in the organization after his departure. The interest of the public the first week of the Lexington Theater engagement did, indeed, strike me as rather at ebb. But the last two weeks it had been at flood. And tonight, if I wished Blech were at the conductor's desk moderating the sonority of the orchestra to the singing of Mr. Lattemann as Wotan and Miss Lorenz-Hüllscher as Brünnhilde, the rest of the audience showed perfectly satisfied with the loud accompaniment which Mr. Moeller provided.

"Merry Wives of Windsor"

Should the company return to the United States next season to give a Mozart festival, I hope it will bring Blech along. But I apprehend that only musical critics care particularly who the man is who conducts an opera performance. Enough, then, for general points, except to note that the company has given 40 Wagnerian representations since Feb. 12, including two complete "Ring" series. For particular points, it has revived this week Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and Flotow's "Martha."

On Wednesday night I heard the Nicolai piece the first time I ever heard it; and I am not in the least ashamed to own up that I enjoyed it more than any performance of Verdi's. If Nicolai's characterization of the knight is insignificant, compared with Verdi's, his study of Mrs. Ford a good deal makes up for it. Miss Maria Ivogün, joining the company temporarily to take part in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," interpreted the rôle of Mrs. Ford fascinatingly, both as singer and as actress. Of "Martha" I cannot boast highly as champion of the company's cause beyond declaiming Mine. Bach the best contrast for the part of Nance and Mr. Kipnis the best bass for the part of Plunkett of any artists around.

Further, I will say that the German company's performance of the work

on Friday night, when I heard it, was a very strong argument in favor of the idea of a cast without a star. While I grant that to have heard Caruso in the rôle of Lionel is an experience anyone can remember with the highest satisfaction, yet to have heard his Lionel is not necessarily the same thing as to have heard the opera "Martha." Those who heard Mme. Claire Dux ("a guest" as two nights before Mme. Ivogün was), Mme. Basseth, Mr. Hutt and Mr. Kipnis in the scenes of the indenture-sale, the fife spinning and the hunt could go home assured of having heard the opera, if not thrilled with the recollection of an especial aria in it.

Mr. Schnabel and Brahms

A concert which I attended this week was one given by the Philharmonic Orchestra on the evening of March 27, with Willem Mengelberg conducting and with Arthur Schnabel, pianist, assisting as soloist. Mr. Schnabel took part in a presentation of the Brahms piano concerto No. 1 in D minor, op. 15. The concerto was truly an ensemble piece as interpreted by him and Mr. Mengelberg; severe music, seriously yet feelingly played. To listen seemed difficult, but to lose the thread of the composer's thought was impossible. Artists of high purpose can, indeed, accomplish remarkable things in the way of holding the attention of an audience and sending home to the heart and intellect the message of a master.

A recital of which I heard a part was one for piano, given by Mr. Dohnányi this afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The pieces of which I can give account on the program are Beethoven's sonata, op. 26. In a flat, which pianists seem to me to have neglected of late, and Liszt's sonata in B minor in one movement. Mr. Dohnányi impressed me as the Beethoven work as being a rather simple and clear piece of music and treating it as something abstruse and difficult. He impressed me in the Liszt work, on the contrary, as taking an obscure piece and filling it with light. Possibly, though, these effects were entirely in my fancy. And I have no doubt that they arose in a measure from the different styles of playing and the different schemes of shading the pianist applied to the two composers. Beethoven he played rather evenly and without particular contrasts of sonority, whereas Liszt he played brilliantly and with moments of almost exaggerated loudness and softness. It was as though he conceived the piano one sort of instrument by which it hopes to further the means by which it hopes to further another sort for the later.

Recitals by Maurice Dambois

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 9.—An extended series of recitals is in progress at Royal Hall by that excellent violin-cellist, Maurice Dambois. At two hours has had the assistance of his colleagues in the Belgian Trio, Emile Bosquet and Emile Chaumont. For the other afternoons he has relied entirely on sonatas and solos, played with his accompanist, Harold Craxton, or else with the Duo-Art accompaniment, an ingenious mechanical device which reproduces accurately upon the piano records made in the first instance by individual performers.

Sonatas by Geminiani and Ropartz in G minor formed the staple of his program on March 6, and Dambois proved himself a consistently estimable artist. He has a copious, pleasant tone, a good sense of style, and a neat aptitude for sautillé bowing. One fell, however, in the sonatas (where he played with the Duo-Art) that he was not well served.

Mr. Craxton's self-assertion in the Ropartz was disagreeable, but the Duo-Art accompaniment, less pleasant as to touch, proceeded on its way even more immutably till the soloist followed his own accompaniment as weakly as a bandsman his conductor. It was a case of "the tail wagging the dog." A further drawback to the device seems to be that it stereotypes. However good the initial record may be, standardization in executive art is stultifying.

M. M. S.

Swedish Ballet in Florence

FLORENCE, Italy, March 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Swedish Ballet, touring in Italy, has given several performances at the Vergili Theater. The program included among other items, Debussy's "Box of Toys," some Chopin numbers, varied "Pastime," and a gay "Evening of St. John," in which the whole troupe, in bright Swedish peasant costume, gave a lively and picturesque rendering of those village fêtes which are such a vivid feature of Swedish rural life. Indeed, these rollicking peasant dances proved some of the most popular features of the entertainment, although the "Box of Toys," with its dolls and toy soldiers, was performed and received with great vivacity.

The "Pastime" included a characteristic Swedish men's dance, and also a dance in the golden costume of a Buddha by the leading ballerina, and many other solo and concerted dances, in varied costumes.

Open Air Opera for New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

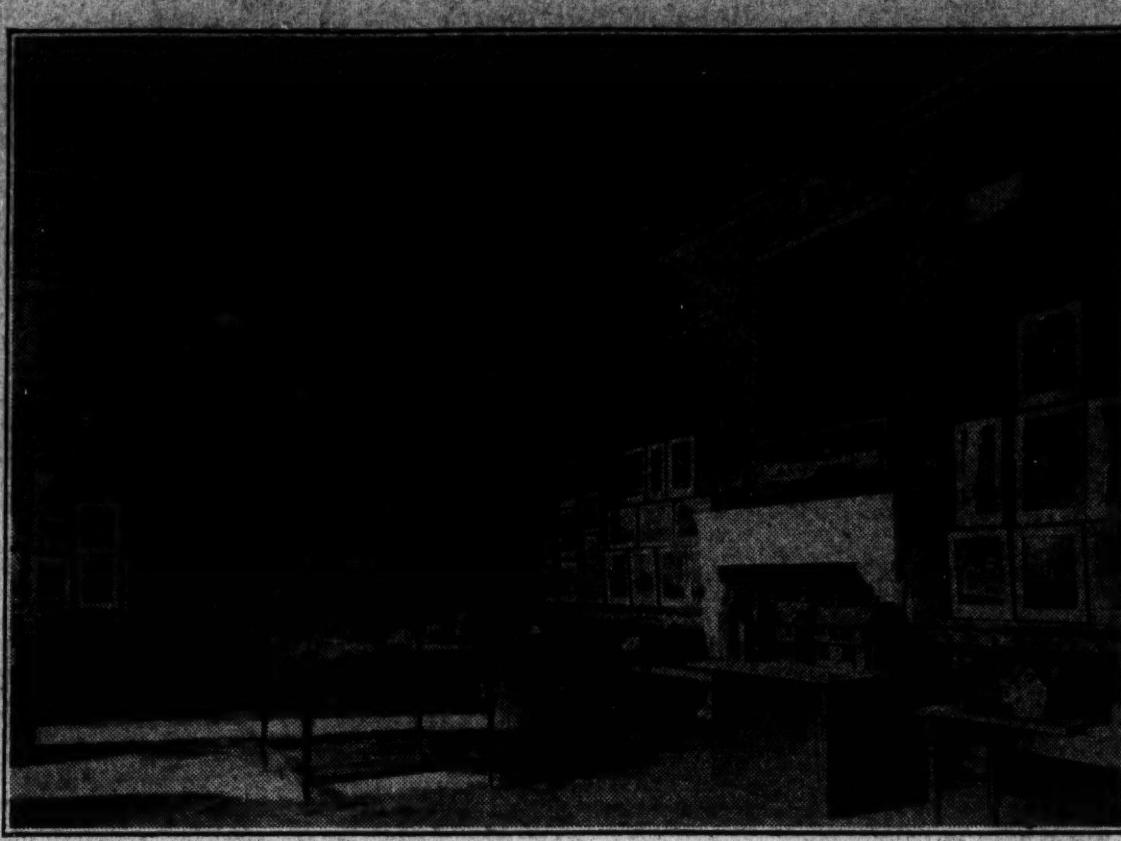
NEW YORK, April 2—Open-air opera will be given weekly in New York this summer. Maurice Frank has engaged the use of the Polo Grounds Wednesday evenings, beginning June 20.

Hans Letz will be the concertmaster of the State Symphony Orchestra, Josef Strasky, conductor. Mr. Letz will continue to carry on the Letz String Quartet while leading the first violin section of the orchestra.

Carnegie Hall, Sun., Apr. 8th at 2:30 P.M.

Werrenrath

Last Song Recital of Season. (Steinway Piano.)



Photograph © Mr. Martin-Kay

Architecture

Twenty Years of

British Architecture

By PAUL PHIPPS, F. R. I. B. A.

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, March 16

ON MONDAY, March 5, a Grosvenor House, London, Lord Crawford opened the first exhibition of the Architecture Club, "Twenty Years of British Architecture." By his generosity in allowing the club to hold its show in these magnificent rooms the Duke of Westminster has done both the architects and the public a great service, for the club exists to foster in the public and in the press an interest in modern building, and this exhibition is one of the means by which it hopes to further its aims.

Though the total membership of the club is limited in numbers and the architects are but one-third of the whole, its exhibition is not confined to the work of these members, but invitations to exhibit were sent to a large number of other architects, and much of their work is displayed at Grosvenor House; but it is not claimed that photographs are shown of every good building of the last 20 years. Certain omissions must strike the visitor, but it can safely be said that not only is this the most interesting display of its kind ever seen in London, but the level of the work shown is remarkably high.

Of the readers of this paper comparatively few had an opportunity of visiting the exhibition, which remained open until March 24. No good purpose is therefore served in many cases by singling out by name all the individual exhibits which seemed specially worthy of notice. The more profitable course will be to use this unique opportunity of comparing the very large number of buildings collected together in these galleries to see whether there is to be traced any quality or characteristic common to the whole and if so, whether it is tending.

The exhibits fall into three classes, (1) domestic work, including housing schemes, (2) public and commercial, and (3) ecclesiastical, including memorials. Of these (1) is the largest and (3) much the smallest. The domestic architecture generally reaches a very high standard. It is prompted by the sincere handling of modern problems and honesty of thought which are essential to any living art, and this domestic architecture is very much alive. Neither the exotic nor "Ye old Englyshe" were entirely absent, and there were one or two examples of the trickily clever; but these were the exceptions. As a rule the houses are simple, straightforward, comely, and obviously good to live in. There is tradition here, that healthy tradition of English building of which Wren was the greatest exponent, which while it turns gratefully and gracefully to the past for help and inspiration, yet refuses to be bound by the deadening chains of archaology and the "styles." Nothing reveals sound tradition more than the proper use of local materials and methods of building in different parts of the country. The photographs on the walls of Grosvenor House showed that the best modern work is still faithful to these

local customs and from them, intelligently and reasonably adopted, draws much of its strength and vitality.

A portion of one of the rooms was devoted to housing schemes in different places. All were interesting and eloquent of the new point of view from which building of this character has now come to be regarded. The most striking example was perhaps the Old Tenants Hostel on the Duchy of Cornwall Estate at Kennington, in which the other members of the club have come to regard it as a model of the honest and understanding which is the essence and charm of such a work. In the rest of the various cottages exhibited, as in the more ambitious types of domestic architecture, there was the sense of naturalness and inevitability which is characteristic of the best building.

The same cannot always be said of the public and commercial work. Here the British achievement falls below the American. The finest American public and Government buildings, the banks, the office blocks, the hotels, the railway stations, have just that quality we recognize in the English domestic work. They are natural, self-conscious, right. They look easy. In the British work there is more sense of effort. It is not yet handled with the improvement in the last generation has been very great, and it is being steadily maintained. The buildings which came nearest to the American standard are Sir John Burnet A. R. S. new North Front to the British Museum and his Institute of Chemistry, Messrs. Smith and Brewster's National Museum of Wales and Mr. Vincent Harris' Glamorgan County Hall, while two exciting photographs of portions of Mssrs. Simpson and Ayton's Stadium at Wembley in its present unfinished state suggest possibilities of wonderful things in scale and dignity.

Most of the public work shown was divided between London, Cardiff and Liverpool. Cardiff was represented by the National Museum of Wales, and the Glamorgan County Hall, already referred to, and Messrs. Lancaster and Rickard's City Hall and Mr. Vincent Harris' Central Fire Station.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia" by Andreyev. The piece will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on April 10. Ernest Glendinning will have a prominent place.

Actors are not to be behind in exhibiting their art other than on the stage. Julian Bowes, director of the Artists' Galleries, 726 Fifth Avenue, announces an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by players, in April, under the auspices of the Actors' Equity Association. The players will occupy their studios, an English version and an American cast of "Anastasia

STEEL INDUSTRY FACING HIGHER IRON ORE PRICES

**Upward Tendency of Wages
Also Factor—Structural
Lines Busy**

NEW YORK, April 2 (Special)—An outstanding event in the steel industry during the last week was the announcement of 1923 iron ore prices by the Lake Superior operators. They were advanced 50 cents a ton, which is back to the 1921 price level. Prices for the season are usually announced yearly at this time in ample time for the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes. Higher ore will theoretically add \$1 a ton to the cost of pig iron making.

Under the new schedule Old Range Bessemer ore will sell at \$8.45 a ton, with a guarantee of 55 per cent iron content; Old Range non-Bessemer, \$7.70, with a 51½ per cent basis; Mesabi Bessemer, \$6.20, 55 per cent and Mesabi non-Bessemer, \$5.55, with 51½ per cent.

Rise of Less Import

One price announcements have less import today than a decade ago because the important steel makers have their own ore properties and do not have to contract for ore in the open market.

Eighty-five per cent of the iron ore mined in the United States comes from the Lake Superior district, but because of the high freight rates only little Superior ore is used nowadays in eastern blast furnaces.

Instead, the ores of Alabama, New York, New Jersey, or ores from Sweden, Spain, Cuba or South America are employed.

The ore importing movement has been unusually heavy of late. Foreign ore can be laid down at eastern blast furnaces at 9 cents per unit, whereas Superior ore costs 14½ cents. Eastern ore operators will doubtless advance 50 cents a ton and more and foreign ore may be raised slightly, though the bulk of this season's foreign ore contracts have been placed.

The wage question attains more prominence in the steel industry. Labor sees advancing prices, heavier operations and the threatened world shortage of steel due to the Ruhr troubles. It has, therefore, become restive.

Strikes were threatened at Sydney, Nova Scotia, and the British Empire Steel Corporation just put into effect a 10 per cent raise.

Men in many of the foundries along the Hudson River are striking for higher pay. Many individual steel companies have recently advanced wages, including the Birdsboro Steel Foundry at Birdsboro, Pa., and the Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation for a portion of their employees. A general wage advance will not be put in effect, probably, until Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation returns from his trip abroad, if then. Independent steel makers would follow.

Price Movements

The price movements during the week have been as follows: Raw materials, either lower or stationary; semi-finished steel, stable; finished steel, rising.

In the first class iron and steel scrap took a sensational decline, amounting to 50 cents to \$1 a ton all over the United States. Steel mills had bought heavily in the constantly advancing prices, then concededly lowered their offering prices, which depressed the market.

After eastern Pennsylvania mills bought 75,000 tons of heavy melting steel scrap at \$26, delivered, they lowered offers to \$25. Coke has dropped 5¢ to 50¢ a ton following the short-lived flurry caused by the export of 100,000 tons. Furnace coke may now be had at \$7, Connellsville, and foundry coke \$1 a ton higher.

The only change in pig iron prices has concerned basic, which is \$1 a ton higher in Pennsylvania, reaching \$30, furnace, in the east, and \$31, furnace, in the Pittsburgh district.

Pig iron demand has fallen off because all consumers are now under cover for second quarter. A few sales have been made for third quarter, but furnaces generally hesitate to quote, being ignorant of future cost factors.

The major products, bars, plates and shapes, have moved higher, even the United States Steel Corporation having marked them up \$2 or \$3 a ton. The minimum price is practically 2.60 cents a pound. Pittsburgh, compared with 1.80 cents a year ago, or an exact doubling. One plate maker in the East is holding out for 2.75 cents.

Tin plate has been sold as high as \$6 a base box. Minimum prices of sheets have been raised \$2 to \$5 a ton. The levels are now: Blue-annealed, .35¢ a pound; black, 3.85¢, and galvanized, 5.25¢.

Structural Lines Busy

Business in fabricated structural steel and railroad equipment has in a sudden impetus. Awards of structural steel in the last week have totalled 50,000 tons, compared with 2,000 tons the previous week, and 2,000 tons the week before that. Contemplated public school construction in New York will take 80,000 tons.

A western railroad has entered the market for 50,000 tons of rails, having been brought into the market by rumors of rail price advances. The Louisville & Nashville has ordered 8000 freight cars, and there are many lesser orders.

Foreign inquiries for American steel show no abatement, but few orders are taken as domestic mills cannot properly supply the local demand. One inquiry called for 6000 tons of various steel items for Spain. Americans are simply filling enough foreign orders to hold those markets which they laboriously won in the past.

The non-ferrous metals have been quiet for the most part. Copper has held unusually firm at 17½ cents a pound despite an absence of buying for several days. Dealers and speculators, as usual, have been shading the market by 1½¢ a pound, but this has been negligible.

Some sellers predicted another buying wave to begin the first week in April, basing this upon the number

of inquiries that have begun to come in again.

The tone of the copper market is very strong and, inasmuch as prices have held firmly during dullness, the next buying wave will send them higher. Careful observers, however, feel that the market cannot go much higher this year, inasmuch as exports are only mediocre and production is gaining in both North and South America. The last week China has been the chief foreign buyer, taking principally furnace-refined copper.

Tin Buying Slack

Speculators managed to get the tin market up to 48½ cents, as compared with the peak price of 51½ cents reached earlier this month. Consumers have not been attracted into the market as they feel that prices are unwarrantably high. Business was slowed down by the closing of the metal exchanges at both London and New York on Friday and Saturday. Zinc has been gradually easing off in price because of lower London metal prices, which allowed buying in London and selling in the United States, thus making a handsome margin of profit. Therefore, prompt metal has declined 5¢ a ton during the last week to 7¾¢ a pound, with June delivery at 7¾¢. These prices apply to resale lots.

Producers have not weakened as the statistical position is very sound with only a week's surplus in the hands of producers.

Lead has been quiet and unchanged at 8.25¢, New York, and 8.20¢, East St. Louis.

NO DIVIDENDS IN 1921 BY 115 CLASS I DOMESTIC ROADS

A special survey of dividend distributions made by the Class I railroads of the United States, prepared by the Bureau of Railway Economics, shows that in 1921 dividends were declared by 71 of the Class I railroads, of which there are 186, leaving 115 systems which declared no dividend at all.

The 71 companies represented 53 per cent of the outstanding capital stock of the railroads, and was worth, at year end, \$4,162,700,000. The total outstanding stock of the Class I roads on Dec. 31, 1921, amounted to \$7,302,689,000. That portion of the capital stock upon which no dividends of any kind were paid, amounted to \$3,129,989,000, or 43 per cent of the stock outstanding.

Of this non-dividend paying stock, the 115 companies that declared no dividends represented \$2,499,714,000, the remaining \$640,275,000 being the non-dividend paying stock of the 71 companies which declared dividends on some but not all of their outstanding capital stock.

The ordinary cash dividends declared by the 71 railway companies averaged 6.4 per cent on the outstanding stock which paid dividends and, including extra cash dividends, averaged 7.2 per cent. These same dividends represented an average rate of only 4.1 per cent on the total capital stock of Class I railroads, including

those which paid no dividends as well as that which did.

LARGEST DUTCH PAPER COMPANY PAYS DIVIDEND

THE HAGUE, March 15 (Special Correspondence)—The United Royal Paper Manufactures Van Gelder & Sons Ltd., Holland's largest paper producers, resumed payment of a dividend of 9 per cent on ordinary share capital after having paid no dividend last year.

This is a very gratifying result, as in 1922 business was less brisk than at the present time. The main reason for it was that the consumers' stocks became almost exhausted, the factories could produce at their normal capacity. This fact made a decrease in production costs possible, and accordingly competition with Germany and Finland could be successfully maintained.

On a share capital of 15,000,000 guilders the gross profits amounted to 2,600,000 guilders. Of this amount 900,000 guilders was used for writing off, and 180,000 guilders were added to the reserve.

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

The annual report of the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company, a Stone & Webster company, for the calendar year 1922 shows earnings available for reserves, replacements and dividends of \$1,131,169 compared with \$882,676 in 1921. Dividends on the 6 per cent preferred stock and 10 per cent dividends on the common stock required a total of \$424,152.

The balance after dividends for reserves and replacements amounted to \$707,017 or 17 per cent of gross earnings. This is in addition to maintenance charges of \$277,948, or 7 per cent of gross earnings, included in operating expenses.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Artificial silk manufacture in the United States during 1922 totaled 24,406,000 pounds, almost twice 1921 and more than three times 1920.

The total of Canadian bond sales in the 1922-1923 fiscal year was more than \$561,000, or \$37,000,000 in excess of the previous high figure in 1920.

Brazil's 1922-1923 cotton crop of 558,000,000 pounds net, 70 per cent of which is the average pre-war average, but 50,000 bales less than last year.

The Erie railroad has ordered 1000 box cars from the Pressed Steel Car Company, 1000 box cars and 1000 gondola cars from the Standard Steel Car Company and 1000 gondola cars from the Youngstown Steel Car Company.

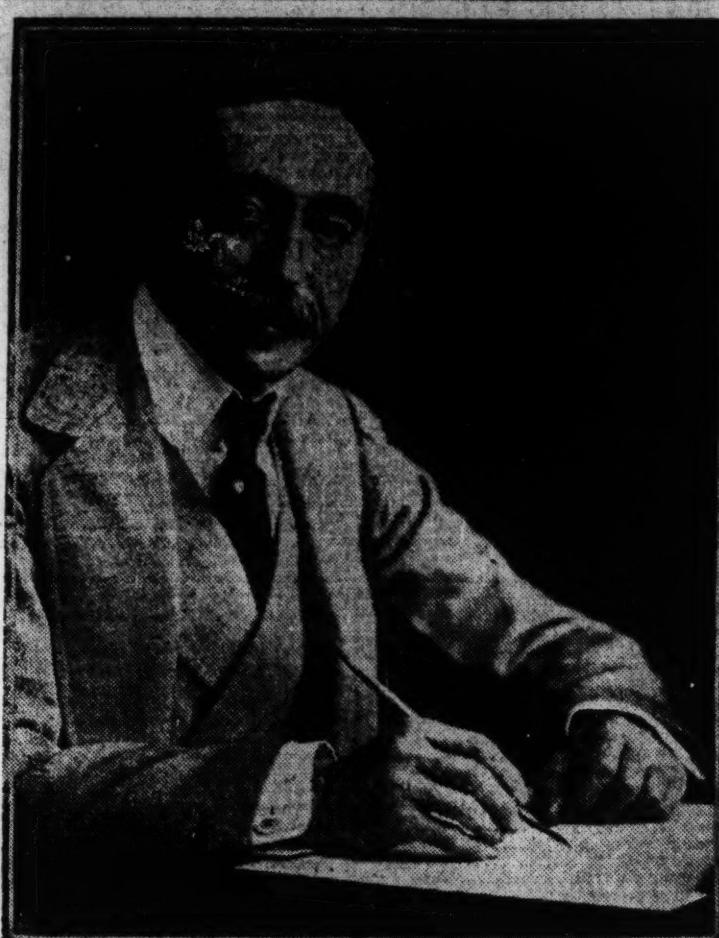
The United Kingdom total revenue for the year ended March 31, 1922, of £11,012,452 and expenditures of £11,496,604, leaves a surplus of £101,518,848. The revenue was £210,867,721 less than the previous year, and expenditures decreased £66,600,023.

INCREASE FOR STEEL LABOR

BRITISH, March 31—In an apparent effort to prevent a threatened strike of steel workers, the British Empire Steel Corporation has announced an increase of 10 per cent in all wages and piece rates. The increase will be effective April 16. The increase will be adjusted with special reference to the lower paid classes of labor, in some of which the increase will amount to 14 per cent.

The non-ferrous metals have been quiet for the most part. Copper has held unusually firm at 17½ cents a pound despite an absence of buying for several days. Dealers and speculators, as usual, have been shading the market by 1½¢ a pound, but this has been negligible.

Some sellers predicted another buying wave to begin the first week in April, basing this upon the number



Sir Lionel Phillips

SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS, a controlling director of innumerable gold mining companies of the Rand and former president of that tremendously influential organization in South Africa known as the Chamber of Mines is, without doubt, one of the biggest men in the Johannesburg financial group known as the "Corner House," so termed because their offices are situated in the Corner House Buildings in Johannesburg, and who control practically all the gold output of the Witwatersrand.

As a young man he arrived in Kimberley from London, brought by the lure of diamonds to that dusty camp on the veld. Working on the diamond fields, Lionel Phillips came into close contact with J. B. Robinson, Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit, themselves working in close union, and later his aid was enlisted in their political and financial projects. Seldon did Rhodes err in his judgment of men, and Phillips was soon one of his trusted advisers.

When the Rand goldfields were discovered in 1889, the firm of Messrs. Werner Beit & Co., London, had come into existence, and had given some hints of the significant part it was to play in the finance of South Africa. It had also established a subsidiary, Messrs. H. Eckstein & Co., and it was while filling a high place in this company that Phillips made his mark in Johannesburg. He was capable, energetic and soon produced efficiency all round. Phillips was descended in those pioneer days, and some of the hardy prospectors made the mistake of their lives when they assumed that the young, fair-spoken manager was "soft."

Although he is director of so many companies, he is rarely at hand when board meetings and the like convene. But always there is the little written note or the brief, laconic cable that reveals Sir Lionel Phillips as very much present. His desires or suggestions invariably produce results.

His influence in South African politics is also considerable. He is a close friend of General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union, as he was to his predecessor, General Botha. He is never known to make a public speech, and yet the political must reckon with him. He has helped tremendously in the scientific and chemical societies instituted on the Rand, and as president of the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society has entirely wiped out the reproach leveled at the mining industry that it was not interested at all in the agricultural development of the country.

CUSTOMS RULINGS REPORTED FOR 1922 BY PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania Railroad reports for the year ended Dec. 1, 1922, net income of \$32,382,054 after taxes and charges, comparing with \$24,307,669 in 1921.

As the Pennsylvania has taken some subsidiary companies under long term leases during the year, results of operations are included with those of the parent company and earnings for 1921 under paragraph 651 of the act of 1913.

Both of these rulings, the one rendered several days ago on goat hair nolls and the decision just handed down on camel's hair nolls, establish important precedents. In view of this, the firm of Felt & Co., which will be taken from the finders of the customs board to the United States Court of Customs Appeals in Washington, in enacting the emergency tariff legislation of 1921, had no intention of taking camel's hair nolls out from the duty free provisions of the 1922 law. Summary of some of the conclusions in this case, Judge Brown writes:

"Paragraphs 18 and 19 of the emergency tariff act of 1921 were not designed to place an emergency tax upon camel's hair nolls, which as a separate entity from wool or manufactures of wool remained outside of the duty free provisions of the 1922 law."

The income account for 1922 compares as follows:

	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$46,352,107	\$31,572,304
Operating expenses	33,812,471	28,414,417
Net oper. rev.	12,233,426	75,110,492
Taxes	29,053,520	27,824,849
Undistributable rev.	14,132	20,120
Oper. income	83,000	48,200,493
Equip. rents, etc.	9,620,444	6,986,525
Net oper. income	73,405,328	41,221,968
Other income	102,498,481	75,258,436
Gross income	175,903,809	116,479,404
Int. rents, etc.	70,116,422	54,350,764
Net income	32,881,385	24,307,670
Dividends	24,958,670	19,966,336
Construction exp.	423,250	2,759,974
Balance	3,499,908	433,107

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY YEAR

The gross profits of the American Coal Company of Allegheny county (Pa.) for the year ended Dec. 30, 1922, were \$821,166, compared with \$751,938 in the previous year. After providing for taxes, depreciation, depletion, net profit was \$639,764 before federal taxes, compared with \$493,294 in 1921.

DIVIDENDS

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., declared the usual fourth weekly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 23 to stock of record April 12.

Fort Worth Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred payable May 1.

Vulcan Denting Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred and preferred A stocks, payable April 20 to stock of record April 12.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred payable April 20 to stock of record April 12.

California "Pete's" DIVIDEND

Following the proposed reduction in the par value of California Petroleum common stock from \$100 to \$25, it is understood, the dividend will be increased. The company is earning at the rate of \$30 a share a year on the common, on which it is paying 7%

Merchants Co-Operative Bank

51 Cornhill, Boston

MONEY TO LOAN

One first mortgages. One, two and three-family modern houses, in Boston and suburbs. Owner and occupant preferred. Call personally with deed and tax bill.

Liberal Payments on Construction Loans

Assets \$12,000,000 Reserve Fund \$408,000.00

MARCH SHARES ON SALE

WEEK'S REVIEW OF CANADIAN TRADE AND FINANCES

Exports and Imports Increase

Paper Industry Progressing

</

STOCKS HAVE SHARP BREAK IN NEW YORK

Early Gains Quickly Lost and Market Becomes Very Weak

Operators for the rise began bidding up stocks at the opening of today's New York stock market. A good demand was noted for such leaders as U. S. Steel, common, Baldwin, Studebaker, the Pan-American Issues, California Petroleum and Industrial Alcohol, all of which opened fractionally higher.

Brown Shoe duplicated its previous top of the year and Century Ribbon was pushed up to a new high record. There were only a few heavy spots, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, each off fractionally, being the most important.

Trading broadened as the morning progressed, the buying power being most effective in the oil, equipment, steel and automotive groups.

Maryland and Shell Union Oils each established new high records for the year, and General Asphalt, California Petroleum and Standard Oil of California followed them into higher ground.

Heavy Liquidation

Willys Overland preferred, up 4 points at a new peak price, led the advance in the motor group. Gain of a point or more were established by Mack Truck, Reynolds Spring, Gulf States Steel, Crucible, Union Bag & Paper, and Owens Bottle, the last named at a new top.

Delaware and Hudson slumped 2 points and Union Pacific extended its loss to 1. Central Leather preferred and Corn Products were also heavy.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

Demand sterling was unchanged at \$4.674 and French francs advanced 2 points to 66 cents.

Prices sagged later when unmistakable signs of heavy liquidation appeared. Delaware and Hudson, Union Pacific, Phillips Petroleum and Pacific Oil were outstandingly weak, the last named falling to a new low level for the year in reflection of speculative uncertainty over the dividend.

List Weakens

Impressive strength, however, was shown by Maxwell Motors A, which advanced 4 points, and Mack Truck, 1 1/2%.

Cash money opened at 5 1/2 per cent.

Liquidation of investment railroad shares especially Union Pacific, Delaware and Hudson and New Orleans Texas & Mexico, all of which yielded four points or more, undermined speculative confidence in other quarters, and the entire list was subjected to considerable selling pressure in the early afternoon.

Losses of one to two points were numerous, with leaders Baldwin, American Can, American Wool, Pacific Oil and Maryland Oil, freely supplied.

Bond Prices Irregular

Bond prices were irregular in the early trading today with the United States Government bonds displaying a slightly firmer tone. Changes in the foreign group were confined to fractions. Gain of a point each were recorded by Commonwealth Power & Gas and Bush Terminal Building 5s. Maryland Oil 7 1/2s, with warrants, advanced 2 points. Southern Bell Telephone 5s received 1/4 points.

Trading in railroad mortgages continued irregular, gain of 1 point by Oregon & Washington 4s and a drop of 1 point by "Soo" 5s being the only outstanding changes.

BOSTON CURB

Quotations to 2 p.m.

	High	Low	Last
Aherns	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Bazad Silver	12	12	12
Black Hawk	12	12	12
Boston Ely	12	12	12
Brown Corp.	51	50	50
Cadillac	20	18	18
Crystal Corp.	53	52	52
Eureka	22	21	21
Exxon	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Gold Road	38	38	38
Gold Dev	11	11	11
Gold Deep	11	11	11
Hecla	11	11	11
Manhattan	.02	.02	.02
New Rillie Min	.02	.02	.02
Perry Corp.	57	56	56
Ruby Cons	68	68	68
Salada	13	14	14
Shaw	55	55	55
Six States Co.	77	77	77
Superior O. & G.	10	10	10
United Verde Ext.	.02	.02	.02
Verde Central Copper	37	36	37

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.	Last
Wheat:	1.21%	1.21%	1.20%	1.20%		
July	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.17		
Sept.	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.15		
Corn:	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%		
May	.74%	.74%	.73%	.73%		
July	.77%	.77%	.76%	.77%		
Sept.	.77%	.77%	.77%	.77%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.44%	.44%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Sept.	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Oats:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
Cotton:	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
May	.45%	.45%	.44%	.44%		
July	.45%	.45				

EDUCATIONAL

*Pioneer Teacher in Agriculture
Retires from Amherst Department*

AMHERST, March 31,

Special Correspondence

PROF. WILLIAM R. HART, head of the department of agricultural education at the Massachusetts Agricultural College retires today. Professor Hart began his teaching career 50 years ago in a country school in Iowa. He came to the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1907 as head of the first department specifically organized for training teachers of agriculture in an agricultural college. Today every agricultural college in the country has its normal department, for the preparation of secondary school teachers of agriculture.

He was a pioneer in championing the teaching of agriculture in the lower schools, not as a vocational subject but as a logical starting point for the education of the country child. Soon after coming to Massachusetts he launched for the first time in the east, the garden club idea and within three years had 20,000 Massachusetts boys and girls enrolled in garden clubs, potato clubs, corn clubs, pig clubs or poultry clubs, not to make farmers of them, but to acquaint them with nature and growing things. The boys and girls clubs which he introduced in the east have since been organized on a national scale as a method of teaching agriculture to farm boys, and gardening and home making to any children who wish to enroll in the informal home projects of club work. Agriculture, he insists, is the vestibule of the sciences and would in no case make its study an end point. His insistence on the teaching of agriculture in the country school is based on his educational philosophy that the child's environment furnishes the best material for promoting his education. "The child learns to do by doing things," declares Professor Hart. "He gets the principles later."

Where Professor Hart Excels

When he came to Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1907 neither he nor anybody else had ever attempted to apply educational psychology to the teaching of agriculture in an organized college department for that purpose. Secretary Cravens of the National Education Association has asserted that no one except Professor Hart in applying educational psychology to the teaching of agriculture. Practically every teacher of agriculture in Massachusetts today was trained in his classes. But as he leaves the classroom, Professor Hart is far from satisfied with the progress that has been made in methods of teaching agriculture. He is disturbed at the tendency to make almost all teaching of agriculture a matter of vocational training; he is even more disturbed at the attempts to teach agriculture from books and lectures. The value of the subject, in his mind, is its natural setting. Learning agricultural fundamentals from books and then going out to apply them, he says very frankly, is silly.

As a member of the committee on course of study at the Massachusetts Agricultural College he prepared a plan for reorganizing the curriculum of the agricultural college, soon after his appointment, which would have applied to the college the ideas which he had found sound in lower schools.

Plan of Reorganization

Practically all agricultural colleges follow essentially the same plan in the organization of the curriculum. The first two years are given to a study of mathematics, the sciences of chemistry, botany, physics, zoology and geology, with English, a foreign language and economics, all these courses usually being required. The upper two years are devoted to the technical and specialized studies of agriculture and horticulture in their various branches. The scientific faculties have succeeded in maintaining this curriculum by the argument that agriculture being an applied science, its study logically succeeds a thorough grounding in science.

Professor Hart takes a diametrically opposite view. The study of science that is not rooted in experience so that the student is hungry for the answers to problems is very largely a waste of time, he declares. He finds that men who study chemistry and botany, zoology, agronomy and geology in their earlier college years and then select their professional or vocational work, which is supposed to be based on the sciences, carry over very little of the facts of scientific studies because at the time of their scientific instruction they were not in a receptive mind, having had very little experience, except the farm-trained boys, upon which to base their science.

Farmers First, Then Students

Professor Hart would begin the freshman year by turning the boys out on the farm and in the orchard to become skilled in the practical art of agriculture. Then, having made them skilled farmers, he would for their upper class years put them in the science laboratory and set them studying the reasons for the farming methods they had learned. He would insist on a rigorous scientific course as a requirement for graduation, and in the final years he would let all students elect as much study in the humanities, especially economics and the social sciences, as they could carry. Then his graduates, he declares, would be educated men, prepared for agriculture if they wished to farm. He believes that his successor will see the time when the reform he advocated will be adopted, but he has no hope for it "until the facilities in sciences and the humanities are in the minority."

Professor Hart's chief interest has always been the teaching of pupils in the lower schools. He has written much about the redirection of the rural school, and has influenced tremendously the more natural methods of teaching that have gradually been accepted for the lower grades. His own education gained in thoroughness, he believes, by coming so late in life, after he had developed ma-

ture experiences upon which to rest his university studies. His two years at a western academy were spent in studying Latin, English, mathematics, physiology and "natural science." "I took all they offered." He would continue the teaching of English without interruption from the primary school years through the university course, for all students.

Against Artificial Methods
But he has ever urged the minimizing of artificial methods of teaching even English. He would develop the pupil's expression by associating his lessons in composition, spelling, oral recitation and letter writing with the familiar facts of his home life. Forty years ago he was a champion of the word method of teaching reading, which had developed in the modern school as the phonetic system, replacing the "B C's" of Professor Hart's country schooldays. He exults in the diminishing importance of memorizing in schools now, and in the teaching of arithmetic by giving examples first and multiplication tables afterward. Always the child should learn the practice and then afterward the reasons for the practice, he says with the conviction of 50 years of teaching.

Throughout his span of educational work Professor Hart has been almost always working ahead of his generation. The ideas he championed 40 years ago in the introduction of agricultural work as a primary course in the country school have been very generally adopted throughout the middle west in very recent years. His insistence on the supplementary educational value of gardening and all muscular work under natural conditions is today recognized in a national system of project work in agricultural education. As he leaves college work, he looks forward to the completion of a book on the place of agriculture in the school, the first chapters of which he has already written, setting forth the value of agriculture, as meeting all the tests of utility, intellectual training and cultural value, which can be demanded of any school subject.

His own agricultural education is an ever-growing experience. He is by all odds the most enthusiastic gardener in Amherst, and his quaint low house with many gables is distinctive for its setting of many and varied plantings of fruit and ornamental trees, flowers and shrubs. He does his own garden work, and delights in the activity it offers him. Often an early rising student in the spring is startled to see a giant of a man half-way up a palm tree, with pruning shears and overalls. The mustache establishes the identity of Professor Hart as the gardener who is up with the sun to trim his trees before breakfast.

L. M. L.

Adult Study Circles of Sweden Popular

EDUCATION, once apparently imposed, has of late years been a spontaneous growth springing up from the people themselves.

The beginning of adult education in Sweden shows this to be true. It was the temperance and labor organizations which first took up the idea of creating general popular educational organizations and the Good Templar order was first in the field of action.

How much may be done by the energy and vision of one man is shown in the work of Oscar Olson. While still a university student he taught a three years' elementary evening course to the Good Templars at Lund. This gave him his idea of a general plan of popular education and in 1902 the Grand Lodge of Sweden approved his scheme. Mr. Olson is now headmaster of a normal school and a Member of Parliament. In very interesting bulletin issued by the World Association for Adult Education in London there are some passages which tell us why Olson was able to send a wave of enthusiasm through his country. The ordinary professional instructors, even the most learned, are not enough for this idealist. A professor may be employed in teaching ethics without ever having experienced the love of truth and justice. He therefore turns mainly to books as the best teachers since they are the expression of the best and noblest of mankind.

He believes, however, in the growth engendered by human intercourse and because of this study circles have adopted the conversational form as their method of work.

Supposing that there is no well-read and expert leader in a circle, the members get to work with books and maps and help each other. They are comrades with a common seal for a great end. One of their members becomes the circle leader. At first a reading class may be all that is attempted. Then follows discussion and debate and by degrees the course and definite study evolve from small beginnings. What in England is called a "Tutorial Class" is growing in popularity. Naturally it is a help to have an expert to give lectures, but this is by no means the whole aim of the teacher. He is there to get as well as to give and in Sweden the co-operative side of the adult school movement is considered vital to its success and permanence.

Fifty thousand men and women of the peasant and laboring class are interested in popular education in Sweden. There are 3000 study circles and 2000 state-supported libraries—a brilliant result from the work of 20 years or so. The library movement in Sweden is by no means new. Parish libraries were very active in the '40s, but the interest flagged and was again revived by the work of Siljeström, who has seen what was being done in the United States. Now the library movement is general, one of the most promising signs of progress being the "traveling library" movement for the benefit of remote country districts.

There is a great wish to avoid bureaucracy and officialdom in the fields of popular education, and so far this seems to have been done.



Prof. William R. Hart

Said to Be First Teacher of Agricultural Education in America

Teaching BackwardHartford, Connecticut
Special Correspondence

HELEN WELLS has some amusing remarks in one of his semi-autobiographical novels about the conspiracy of silence in the history books of his youth concerning all events which had occurred within 50 years of his time. It seemed to him when he read these books in school that there must have been something shameful about the more recent events of European history which the historians had thought best to keep hidden from the immature minds of schoolboys. Otherwise, why were those events ignored? Certainly they were more important to him as a modern boy about to take his place in the modern world than the events of ancient time. Why should the writers who were so unnecessarily voulable about Pericles and Agamemnon be utterly silent about Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, unless these latter two had been or done something mysteriously unfit for the eye of youth to contemplate? It seemed to him that they could have been much worse than certain Roman emperors whose misdeeds were fully displayed in page after page of these same textbooks. Why, then, this concentration upon the past and this ignorance of the present?

Why, indeed? It is a question which youth has been asking ever since there has been an ancient history in which to lead it astray or a modern history to ignore. Throughout nearly the whole of that tragedy of errors which we call the history of education, we have serenely ignored what might have been one of our greatest educational assets—the natural interest, namely, of every youth in the actual concrete life about him, youth's passion for the contemporary, for living and growing things. In recent years, to be sure, we have come to see the wisdom of allowing the student to begin his work where he is, and not three thousand years away. In all those subjects, indeed, which are primarily analytical in method and content there is already a very gratifying tendency to accept the data which lie about us in the life of every day. In the studies which necessarily contain the element of time, however, there is much progress still to be made. Many teachers of history and literature have still to learn the wisdom of teaching things backward.

Most Interest in Things Close
Observing that the reverse order of time is often the direct order of interest, we may well consider whether it would not be wise to imitate a certain teacher of Greek literature who always began work with his more elementary classes by a consideration of current magazines. It may be true that the world's literature begins with Homer, but what is that to the boy who has penetrated no farther as yet into the dark backward and abysm of time than Jack London? What though recorded history is said to begin with Nebuchadnezzar? One's pupil's interest in history begins, let us say, with Roosevelt—and unless it is treated with some care and consideration it is likely to end there. But the contemporary need is only a starting point. Every teacher knows that real interest is a wonderfully elastic and extensible thing. In skillful hands that same delight in the name and fame of Roosevelt may be stretched back so as to include Abraham Lincoln, whom Roosevelt so profoundly admired, and farther still to include Oliver Cromwell, whom he resembled in some respects, and so on, farther and farther back into what seems to be the average youth the perfectly arid desert of ancient time, until it includes Nebuchadnezzar himself.

By this method of proceeding from the known to the unknown, by seizing the clue of present interest and never letting go, never passing beyond it, many recent teachers of history and literature have led their pupils out into mighty ranges of the past which they could never have been enticed to enter by any other method. These are the teachers who knew how their own city was governed. We have expected them to read Virgil before they had heard of Robert Frost and to know a good deal about Chaucer before they knew that a man named Masefield exists. It is not astonishing that these expectations have been frequently disappointed. Every teacher worthy of the name in all past ages has been aware of the elementary law of thought and the learning process that interest spreads from the known to the unknown, and never by any possibility in the opposite direction. The time has come when we should begin to apply this knowledge.

Most Interest in Things Close
Observing that the reverse order of time is often the direct order of interest, we may well consider whether it would not be wise to imitate a certain teacher of Greek literature who always began work with his more elementary classes by a consideration of current magazines. It may be true that the world's literature begins with Homer, but what is that to the boy who has penetrated no farther as yet into the dark backward and abysm of time than Jack London? What though recorded history is said to begin with Nebuchadnezzar? One's pupil's interest in history begins, let us say, with Roosevelt—and unless it is treated with some care and consideration it is likely to end there. But the contemporary need is only a starting point. Every teacher knows that real interest is a wonderfully elastic and extensible thing. In skillful hands that same delight in the name and fame of Roosevelt may be stretched back so as to include Abraham Lincoln, whom Roosevelt so profoundly admired, and farther still to include Oliver Cromwell, whom he resembled in some respects, and so on, farther and farther back into what seems to be the average youth the perfectly arid desert of ancient time, until it includes Nebuchadnezzar himself.

By this method of proceeding from the known to the unknown, by seizing the clue of present interest and never letting go, never passing beyond it, many recent teachers of history and literature have led their pupils out into mighty ranges of the past which they could never have been enticed to enter by any other method. These are the teachers who knew how their own city was governed. We have expected them to read Virgil before they had heard of Robert Frost and to know a good deal about Chaucer before they knew that a man named Masefield exists. It is not astonishing that these expectations have been frequently disappointed. Every teacher worthy of the name in all past ages has been aware of the elementary law of thought and the learning process that interest spreads from the known to the unknown, and never by any possibility in the opposite direction. The time has come when we should begin to apply this knowledge.

Most Interest in Things Close
Observing that the reverse order of time is often the direct order of interest, we may well consider whether it would not be wise to imitate a certain teacher of Greek literature who always began work with his more elementary classes by a consideration of current magazines. It may be true that the world's literature begins with Homer, but what is that to the boy who has penetrated no farther as yet into the dark backward and abysm of time than Jack London? What though recorded history is said to begin with Nebuchadnezzar? One's pupil's interest in history begins, let us say, with Roosevelt—and unless it is treated with some care and consideration it is likely to end there. But the contemporary need is only a starting point. Every teacher knows that real interest is a wonderfully elastic and extensible thing. In skillful hands that same delight in the name and fame of Roosevelt may be stretched back so as to include Abraham Lincoln, whom Roosevelt so profoundly admired, and farther still to include Oliver Cromwell, whom he resembled in some respects, and so on, farther and farther back into what seems to be the average youth the perfectly arid desert of ancient time, until it includes Nebuchadnezzar himself.

Gladstone More Real Than Caesar

The old attempt to ignore or to twist and warp youth's interest in the contemporary is bound to fail, and it would do no real good even if it were to succeed. For is it not a perfectly right and a properly directed interest? The world of long ago, it is true, had its profound influence upon his world, but that fact does not yet so clearly see. Only after he has gained considerable scholarship can he ever see it at all. It was obvious enough to the youthful H. G. Wells that Gladstone and Salisbury were making his world; therefore his interest in the process. It was not obvious to him that the circle leader, at first a reading class may be all that is attempted. Then follows discussion and debate and by degrees the course and definite study evolve from small beginnings. What in England is called a "Tutorial Class" is growing in popularity. Naturally it is a help to have an expert to give lectures, but this is by no means the whole aim of the teacher. He is there to get as well as to give and in Sweden the co-operative side of the adult school movement is considered vital to its success and permanence.

Camps
White Mountain Camps
TAMWORTH, N. H.
In a most beautiful part of the White Mountains

CAMP CHOCORUA for Boys

CAMP LARCOM for Girls

VRAIMONT AND GLAD-HILL for Adults

Separate camps, on adjoining properties, under one Director. First-class equipment. All the usual and some unusual features. 250 beds available for booklet. S. G. DAVIDSON, A. M., Litt. D., Director.

CAMP GRANGE, Bellport, L. I.

Girls 6-16. Boys under 16. Camp for

50 children on grounds covering 50 acres.

Bathing, Boating, Hiking, Horseriding,

Bicycling, Swimming, Drama, Music, Games, etc.

Reference Catalogue. Miss O. B. Magruder, 208 W. 187th St., New York.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

Art Canvas, \$5.00 Fabrikoid, \$6.00
Leather, \$7.50

Guaranteed or money returned. Order from your Bookseller or write to the Publishers.

Free Specimen Pages if you name

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY,
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

Based on the NEW INTERNATIONAL

One might write a book on the excellencies of this BEST abridgment.

An eminent educator says: "Certainly a gold mine about words, places, people. Only a little less valuable than the New International."

It has a wonderful vocabulary

over 100,000 words—complete definitions, adequate etymologies, and uses the familiar Webster dictatorial markings. 1256 Pages. 1700 Illustrations.

The Thin-Paper Edition is so light, so handy, so well printed that it is a real pleasure to use it.

Art Canvas, \$5.00 Fabrikoid, \$6.00

Leather, \$7.50

Guaranteed or money returned. Order from your Bookseller or write to the Publishers.

Free Specimen Pages if you name

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY,
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

Based on the NEW INTERNATIONAL

One might write a book on the excellencies of this BEST abridgment.

An eminent educator says: "Certainly a gold mine about words, places, people. Only a little less valuable than the New International."

It has a wonderful vocabulary

over 100,000 words—complete definitions, adequate etymologies, and uses the familiar Webster dictatorial markings. 1256 Pages. 1700 Illustrations.

The Thin-Paper Edition is so light, so handy, so well printed that it is a real pleasure to use it.

Art Canvas, \$5.00 Fabrikoid, \$6.00

Leather, \$7.50

Guaranteed or money returned. Order from your Bookseller or write to the Publishers.

Free Specimen Pages if you name

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY,
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

Based on the NEW INTERNATIONAL

One might write a book on the excellencies of this BEST abridgment.

An eminent educator says: "Certainly a gold mine about words, places, people. Only a little less valuable than the New International."

It has a wonderful vocabulary

over 100,000 words—complete definitions, adequate etymologies, and uses the familiar Webster dictatorial markings. 1256

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA

Oakland
(Continued)CALL UP OAKLAND 480
—
Contra Costa Laundry

14th and Kipland Streets

TO SECURE HIGH GRADE WORK

We mend your garments neatly and new
on buttons without extra charge
Daily Wagon Service Vehicles, Alameda, OaklandQUALITY SERVICE PRICE
in your MEAT supply with
our cash and carry system.

CARSTEN E. SCHMIDT

OAKLAND MARKET

12th St. bet. Broadway and Franklin

Palo Alto

FRAZER & CO.
Specialists in Apparel
NEW SPRING

Dresses—Coats—Millinery

Hosiery—Underwear—Corsets

FOR MEN

Fashion Park Clothes and Knit Hats

Vogue and Gage Hats

AT

Mrs. McCoy's

367 UNIVERSITY AVENUE

THE BANK
of
PALO ALTOServiceable, Reliable
FOOTWEARTHOITS SHOE STORE
174 University AvenuePalo Alto Furniture Co.
Rugs—Linoleums
Window Shades and Stoves

Phone 12 300 University Ave.

MENDENHALL CO.
DRY GOODS
House Furnishing Goods
Ladies' Dresses, Suits and Coats, Corsets,
Underwear and BeddingEARLE & CO.
GROCERS
Known as the house of
QUALITY, PROGRESS and ACCOMMODATION
Palo Alto, Cal.HARRY STILLSON
200 Hamilton Avenue
BROOMS
From Delivery
VACUUM SWEEPERS
For HomeTHE SEQUOIA BOOK SHOP
Books Stationery
Phone 1441 525 Emerson StreetPALO ALTO FLOWER AND SEED SHOP
536 Emerson Street
SHRUBS, CUT FLOWERS, FLORAL PIECES
SEEDS, BULBS
Phone Palo Alto 11-3MATHEWS AND COMPANY
GROCERIES
FRESH FRUITS & VEGETABLES
174 University Ave. Tel. 82HYDE'S BOOKSTORE
Stationery and Pictures
Corner University Ave. and Ramona St.University Creamery
209 University AvenuePALO ALTO MARKET
Fancy Meats
Phone 321 824 University Ave.STUART, THE PRINTER
Commercial and Society Printing
545 Emerson Street Phone 535QUACKENBUSH FURNITURE CO.
ANTIQUES
Phone 95 421-427 Bryant StreetSacramento
CHAS. P. NATHAN
AND SONS
Everything to Wear
FOR
Men, Women and
Children
Cor. 8th & L Sts.Sterners
SHOES FOR MEN
and WOMEN

Hotel Land 924 K St.

HALE BROS., Inc.
A Department Store for the People

Meeting the needs of the home and

every member of the family with goods of quality that give satisfaction at value-giving prices

9th and K Sts. Sacramento

Weinstock, Lubin & Co.

The Fashion Center

72 STORES
UNDER ONE ROOFMR. RUMMEL MARTIN
With
8-HOUR LAUNDRY
Manufacturing Dept.

Main 66

Montgomery St. 4th Floor.

Sutter 2642

Montgomery St. 4th Floor.

Sutter

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

OREGON		OREGON		WASHINGTON		WASHINGTON		WASHINGTON		WASHINGTON	
Portland <i>(Continued)</i>	Portland <i>(Continued)</i>	Bellingham	Seattle <i>(Continued)</i>	Seattle <i>(Continued)</i>	ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO.	Seattle <i>(Continued)</i>	THOR WASHERS ROYAL CLEANERS	Spokane <i>(Continued)</i>	Hechtman's	Spokane <i>(Continued)</i>	
Charles F. Berg <i>(Who's Your Host?)</i> SHOWING Women's Coats—Dresses for Spring Accessories of Gloves—Hosiery—Underwear— Umbrellas—Sweaters—Skirts 309 Morrison St. Post Office Opposite	Gravelle <i>"Where Coarsity Is An Art!"</i> Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery, Silk Underwear and Umbrellas 846 WASHINGTON ST. Morgan Bidg.	THE MELODY SHOP GUY S. BROWN & SON, INC. Phonographs, Records, Sheet Music 207 W. Holly St., Bellingham, Wash.	Singer Elliot 4996 Kenwood 1187	DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY 1518 Westlake Ave., 4506 University Way SEATTLE	BAKER BRO'S CO.	Ford	LINCOLN	Coats, Wraps and Gowns Sensibly Priced	WAFEL LUNCHES	Spokane <i>(Continued)</i>	
The Best in Footwear THREE STORES	TROY LAUNDRY A laundry service that will more than please you—it will surprise and delight you. Ast 0033 East Pine between East 10th and East 11th	MOUSO'S GROCERY "A Store of Quality" Cor. East Holly & Ferry Streets—Phone 3550 We carry Domino cube sugar	PIANOS	PHONOGRAPHS TUNING AND REPAIRING	1609 Third Ave. Seattle	Hughson's Ford Corner Ford Dealers Since 1908 3rd and Stewart Phone Elliot 0076 SEATTLE	OPEN DAY AND NIGHT Tourists will find our Coastwise Service very convenient	Even Wilson eats at Wilson's where the food is better WILSON'S WAFFLE LUNCHES S. A. C. Bidg. New Madison Hotel, Wash.	WAFFLE LUNCHES	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909	
G.H. Roake Shoes 308 Washington, 270 Morrison and 360 Morrison Streets PORTLAND, OREGON	IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO. 355 Russell Phone East 0220 We Strive to Please	1322 Deck St., BELLINGHAM, WASH.	GEO. E. LUDWIG WATCH EXPERT Watches and Fine Jewelry 1250 Elm Street	1204 West Holly BELLINGHAM, WASH.	WARD'S BINDERY 220 Spring St. MAIN 6805	Newbrand's BOOT SHOP 1205 2d Avenue	Dependable Footwear for Women Moderate Prices—"Service First"	CHARACTER AND QUALITY IN FOOTWEAR for Men Women Children TWO STORES	HILL SHOE STORES SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY 520 Riverside Spokane	CRESCENT MAIN AVENUE, EVERETTE AND WALL STREET	
"Immaculate Linen"	Good things to eat 129 THIRD ST.—PORTLAND, ORE. Phone Broadway 2801	1806-1814 Bay Street FOR DRY GOOD—MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FURNISHINGS	H. J. CROCKETT GROCERIES Free delivery to all parts of City Phone 644 707 Irving Street	212 East Holly MILLINEERY AND READY-TO-WEAR BELLINGHAM, WASH.	BUCHMAN HARDWARE & PAINT CO. WB RUSH Headquarters for Winchester Goods 425 Cedar St. Phone Elliot 0486. Seattle	Dependable Footwear for Women Moderate Prices—"Service First"	TURRILL FINE-QUALITY Footwear and Madison Third at Pine SEATTLE, WASH.	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	Good Things to Eat	DRY GOODS Ready-to-Wear for Women, Children and Men Homefurnishings Fine Luggage	
Rasmussen Paints and Varnishes M. E. Con. 2nd and Taylor Streets Main 1771	SWETLAND'S Confectionery and Restaurant Announce Their New Location 844 MORRISON, near BROADWAY	Elizabeth's MILLINERY FOR SMART WOMEN LEOPOLD HOTEL	BOOKBINDING, PAPER RULING LOOSELEAF DEVICES GOLD EMBOSsing	TERMINAL GARAGE Twenty-Four Hour Service GAS, OIL AND ACCESSORIES Cars Stored, Washed and Polished	RAILROAD AVE. At Jackson St. Seattle	Wood's Cafe SERVICE BEGINS WITH Good Food and Good Cooking IT ENDS WITH Wholesome Homelike Meals Central Bidg. SEATTLE	Children's Books Our Specialty LATE FICTION STATIONERY ENGRAVING	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO. Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables Flame Candles	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909	
M. SCOVILL Strictly a Bicycle Salesroom and Repair Shop Yale Bicycles Fair Velocipedes 84 6th Street Between Stark & Oak Portland, Oregon	ALLEN-GOODSELL MOTOR CO. Twelfth and Stark Streets AUTHORIZED Ford DEALER SALES AND SERVICE	212 East Holly MILLINEERY AND READY-TO-WEAR BELLINGHAM, WASH.	H. M. THIEL Hardware, Plumbing and Heating Stores and Ranges Electrical and Auto Supplies Curtain-Rod Fitters Telephone 584 1200 Harris Avenue	BUCHMAN HARDWARE & PAINT CO. WB RUSH Headquarters for Winchester Goods 425 Cedar St. Phone Elliot 0486. Seattle	RAILROAD AVE. At Jackson St. Seattle	Two PANTS SUITS FOR MEN The Extra Pair Double the Wear \$25 \$30 \$35 Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Hats	W.D. FEATHER CO. 1000 Second Ave., Spokane H. J. BLUME, Mgr.	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO. Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables Flame Candles	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909	
Florists Main 2029 Fine Flowers for All Occasions Artistically Arranged	Salem Walk-Over SHOES JOHN J. ROTTLE 167 N. Comm'l St.	Bob White TIRE SHOP Cor. Railroad Ave. and Magnolia Exclusive Tires and Rims "FIRESTONE"	BUCHMAN HARDWARE & PAINT CO. WB RUSH Headquarters for Winchester Goods 425 Cedar St. Phone Elliot 0486. Seattle	BUCHMAN HARDWARE & PAINT CO. WB RUSH Headquarters for Winchester Goods 425 Cedar St. Phone Elliot 0486. Seattle	RAILROAD AVE. At Jackson St. Seattle	WOOD'S CAFE SERVICE BEGINS WITH Good Food and Good Cooking IT ENDS WITH Wholesome Homelike Meals Central Bidg. SEATTLE	Children's Books Our Specialty LATE FICTION STATIONERY ENGRAVING	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO. Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables Flame Candles	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909	
Forsythe's COATS SKIRTS SUITS DRESSES 1/2 PARK STREET 1 1/2 Blocks North of Majestic Theatre	J.C. Penney Co. DEPARTMENT STORES Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear, Clothing, Furnishing, and Shoes	Kaloury Bros. THE STORE FOR THE PEOPLE DRY GOODS Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear 406-514 State Street	BOB WHITE TIRE SHOP Cor. Railroad Ave. and Magnolia Exclusive Tires and Rims "FIRESTONE"	HANSEN & ANDERSEN PAINTING TINTING PAPER HANGING	RAILROAD AVE. At Jackson St. Seattle	Two PANTS SUITS FOR MEN The Extra Pair Double the Wear \$25 \$30 \$35 Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Hats	W.D. FEATHER CO. 1000 Second Ave., Spokane H. J. BLUME, Mgr.	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO. Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables Flame Candles	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909	
Maria Antoinette HATS ANTOINETTE GINDRAUX 302 Pittock Block	A. C. CLOTHING CO. AARON ASTILL, Prop. Clothing, Hats, Shoes 247 N. Commercial St. SALEM, OREGON	Chambers & Chambers Home Outfitters 467 Court Street	EVERETT St. Grand Leader Dry Goods Co.	HELLIER-COLLENS, A.V.C.M. (Royal Academy Music, England)	RAILROAD AVE. At Jackson St. Seattle	Two PANTS SUITS FOR MEN The Extra Pair Double the Wear \$25 \$30 \$35 Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Hats	WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Carpet Cleaning General Launderers including Wet Wash	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO. Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables Flame Candles	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909	
L.N. Levinson WOMEN'S AND MISSES APPAREL MORRISON STREET AT PARK	MRS. H. P. STITH MILLINERY AND DRESSES 333 State Street Telephone 1550	UNZELMAN BROS. Staple and Fancy Groceries Everett, Washington Phone Main 824. 2806 Colby Ave.	Violin Lessons Beginner and Advanced	VIOLIN LESSONS Beginner and Advanced	RAILROAD AVE. At Jackson St. Seattle	Two PANTS SUITS FOR MEN The Extra Pair Double the Wear \$25 \$30 \$35 Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Hats	WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Carpet Cleaning General Launderers including Wet Wash	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO. Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables Flame Candles	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909	
STANDARD WOOD CO. The Best in Wood and Coal C. V. MORRIS, Prop. E. 2nd and Market Phone East 2315	CARL GREVE The Square Deal Jewelers DIAMONDS — WATCHES JEWELRY SERVICE 351 Morrison Street Half Block West of Broadway	UTAH	Augustine & Kyer MAIN STORE—815-817 FIRST AVE. UPTOWN—1520 THIRD AVE.	Violin Lessons Beginner and Advanced	RAILROAD AVE. At Jackson St. Seattle	Two PANTS SUITS FOR MEN The Extra Pair Double the Wear \$25 \$30 \$35 Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Hats	WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Carpet Cleaning General Launderers including Wet Wash	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO. Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables Flame Candles	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909	
HYLANDS OLD BOOK STORE All kinds of books Old and Rare, New and Second Hand 204 4th Street Between Taylor and Salmon	Last & Thomas "The House of Quality" Everything that a woman wears and a thousand and one department store articles.	CRITCHER'S CASH GROCERY 2701 Beacon Ave., Seattle Phone Beacon 1279	GROCERS Jones-Thurlow Company RIGHT PRICES GOOD GOODS SEATTLE	GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING 901 Westlake North Authorized Ford Service	RAILROAD AVE. At Jackson St. Seattle	Two PANTS SUITS FOR MEN The Extra Pair Double the Wear \$25 \$30 \$35 Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Hats	WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Carpet Cleaning General Launderers including Wet Wash	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO. Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables Flame Candles	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909	
MACDONALD ELITE SILK SHOP PATTERNS The Best in Silks 25c the number 350 Morrison St., near Broadway	GEORGIA LUNCH (Under New Management) Breakfast Lunch Dinner 204 Broadway, near Taylor	WESTERN OUTFIT COMPANY 246 So. State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah	AUGUSTINE & KYER MAIN STORE—815-817 FIRST AVE. UPTOWN—1520 THIRD AVE.	GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING 901 Westlake North Authorized Ford Service	RAILROAD AVE. At Jackson St. Seattle	Two PANTS SUITS FOR MEN The Extra Pair Double the Wear \$25 \$30 \$35 Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Hats	WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Carpet Cleaning General Launderers including Wet Wash	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO. Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables Flame Candles	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909	
The SIGN of the ROSE TEA SHOP Lunches 11:30 to 2:30 Afternoons 3:30 to 5:30 Dinner 5:30 to 7:30 BROADWAY-YAMHILL BLDG. Broadway at Yamhill Street Telephone Main 688	Salt Lake City	CRITCHER'S CASH GROCERY 2701 Beacon Ave., Seattle Phone Beacon 1279	JONES-THURLOW COMPANY RIGHT PRICES GOOD GOODS SEATTLE	GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING 901 Westlake North Authorized Ford Service	RAILROAD AVE. At Jackson St. Seattle	Two PANTS SUITS FOR MEN The Extra Pair Double the Wear \$25 \$30 \$35 Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Hats	WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Carpet Cleaning General Launderers including Wet Wash	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO. Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables Flame Candles	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909	
GEORGIA LUNCH (Under New Management) Breakfast Lunch Dinner 204 Broadway, near Taylor	W.A.T.H.	MERCHANTS PRINTING CO. ADOLPH CAHEN, Prop. "We want your business."	GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING 901 Westlake North Authorized Ford Service	RAILROAD AVE. At Jackson St. Seattle	Two PANTS SUITS FOR MEN The Extra Pair Double the Wear \$25 \$30 \$35 Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Hats	WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Carpet Cleaning General Launderers including Wet Wash	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO. Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables Flame Candles	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909		
Cantilever Shoe for Men & Women 853 Alder Street Medical Bldg.	ELBER	CATALOGS ACME-PRESS	GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING 901 Westlake North Authorized Ford Service	RAILROAD AVE. At Jackson St. Seattle	Two PANTS SUITS FOR MEN The Extra Pair Double the Wear \$25 \$30 \$35 Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Hats	WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Carpet Cleaning General Launderers including Wet Wash	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO. Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables Flame Candles	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909		
GEORGE WILBER REED TENOR Accredited Vocal Teacher (High School Credits given) 414 Tilford Bldg. Res. Phone Main 5163	GEORGE J. WOLFF FINE LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND DRY GOODS	ACME-PRESS	GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING 901 Westlake North Authorized Ford Service	RAILROAD AVE. At Jackson St. Seattle	Two PANTS SUITS FOR MEN The Extra Pair Double the Wear \$25 \$30 \$35 Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Hats	WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Carpet Cleaning General Launderers including Wet Wash	Monica B. Thompson Public Stenographic Offices Notary Public Pianotype fac-simile Typewritten Letters 212-14 Eagle Bidg. Main 4272 Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.	THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO. Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables Flame Candles	DRY CLEANING FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE CALL MAIN 909</		

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

*Modified Cubism a Strong Note
in the Salon des Indépendants*

Paris, March 2
Special Correspondence

THE Salon des Indépendants has taken its abode in the Grand Palais. One regrets that the alphabetic order adopted last year still prevails. Thus the abundant, colorful Favory finds himself in the same room as the Japanese Foujita, who is a meticulous draughtsman, whose subtle combinations demand a quiet atmosphere. And Favory certainly does not create a quiet atmosphere! The advantages of the alphabetic classement do not compensate the disadvantages. It was natural enough that the Salon des Indépendants where there are no jury and no rewards should adopt the plan of absolute equality. But the result is deplorable. Nobody can raise any objection but nobody is pleased. The experience having lasted two years it is hoped that the Indépendants will revert to the old system of grouping artists by "families" according to their affinities.

The Salon des Indépendants is the Salon of the Young. It may be disconcerting: it is never boring. Nothing is more entertaining than a group than this ensemble. It would be hard indeed to define the general tendency of such a salon. All plastic languages are spoken in this modern babel. Everything is there represented—the exquisite, the banal, the eccentric, and the most sedate classic efforts. There are a quantity of inoffensive, reasonable talents—the absolutely amorphous matter. There are a quantity of "éduquants Rousseau" who produce works of unconceivable ingenuousness, but who have neither the decorative inventiveness nor the sense of values of Henri Rousseau. And there are the foreigners—Slavs above all—who bring into art an excessive craving for novelty.

Cézanne's Influence

Cézanne plays an important part in the landscape paintings. The artists neglect useless details. They search for style and character, and try to express the sensation of atmosphere. Both in landscape and still-lifes one can find excellent pieces though none of them shows an outstanding superiority.

Numerous are the painters of figures who have taken from Cézanne the love for strong color, rich matter, and solid relief. M. G. H. Sabbagh has rejuvenated the theme of "Vénus Anadyomène" which he represents as a baigneuse in black bathing dress and red cap. Her full and robust form is presented in the diffuse light of a gray day. She stands out on a white wrap with stretched arms. The color is rather too dark and muddy. It is noticeable that a great part of the youth of today is attracted by somber hues. It is an unhappy tendency. And their paintings, already very opaque, will not stand against time. "L'Idylle" by Marcel Roche is heavy but gives a fine sensation of force. It is a pity that it lacks in nuances and that the flesh colorations are not better studied. Another of the good pieces of the Salon is the "Balcon" of M. Yves Alix. A woman is sitting at the window, leaning on the balustrade. She is clad in subdued pink. At her side is a laughing child and behind her, in the shadow of the room, is the indistinct figure of a man. The conception is audacious and new. It is a simple composition in which the successive planes do not divert the interest from the feminine figure. M. Yves Alix has resolutely freed himself from abstraction and cubistic theories.

Another considerable influence which asserts itself among the young painters is that of Picasso. From him they have taken the taste for unnatural dimensions. His defects rather than his qualities are to be found in his followers. They ignore the relief of sculptural firmness with which Picasso gives the sensation of volume. But they enlarge their figures beyond measure and replace solidity by puffiness. As a set-off Gromaire, if he shares this love for large figures, does know construction. Contrary to his usual habit of painting in rich matter where black and tawny colors were dominant, he has this year used lighter hues. A feminine figure in indigo blue stands by a dark yellow armchair with brown geometrical pattern. The wall behind is of gray, brown, violaceous tone.

Nationalist Tendencies

Dunoyer de Segonzac counts a small number of adepts. More and more the young landscape painters adopt his rather loose style, and his thick strokes of sumptuous oily paste. But this richness misses its aim, which is to underline rather than swamp the drawing. In opposition to those who give more attention to content than to form there are those who model their figures with such conscience that they entirely forget the atmosphere which is to give them life. They generally lack the sense of color. But their work is nevertheless not uninteresting.

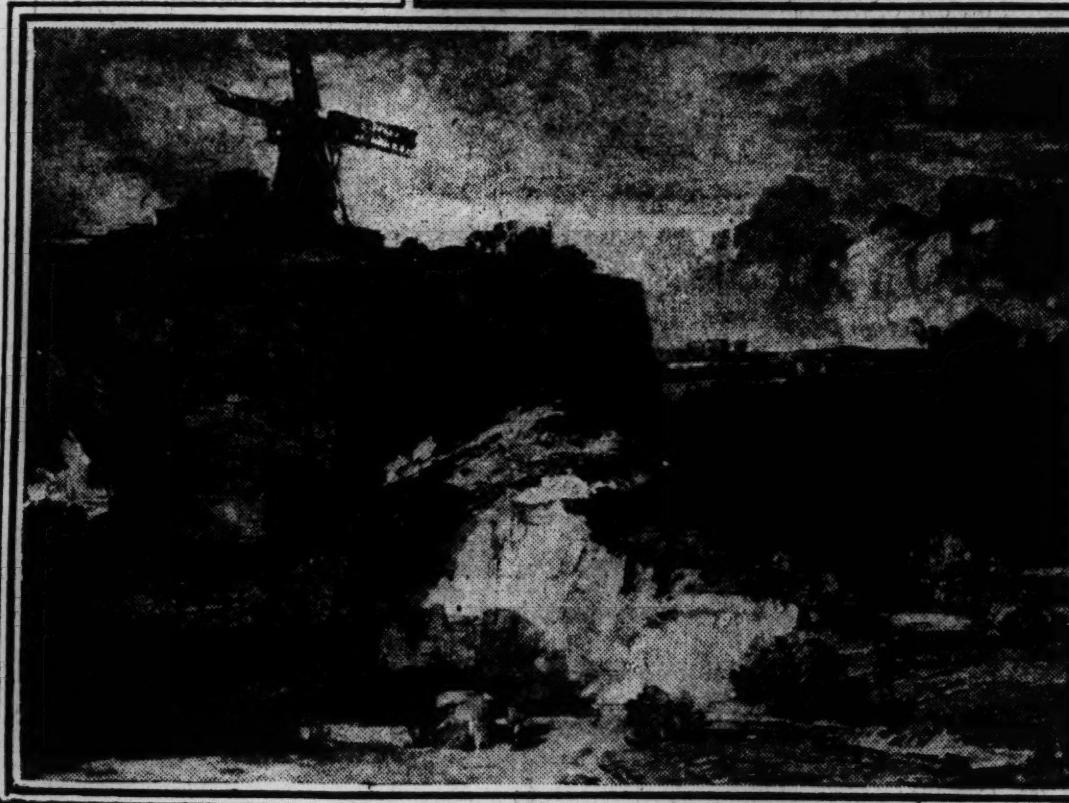
The foreigners who follow the tendencies of the different French groups always keep their national temper. The British and Americans keep to the rather rigid form. The Italians are either draftsmen or else colorists. The Spaniards easily become precious. The Dutch and the Belgians like rich color and careful drawing. The Scandinavians take models from artists the further removed from tradition. The Danish Antoine Deth imitates the Donatian Rousseau with prodigious, skillful gaucherie and studied naivety. His

landscapes are often charming. He is an excellent, harmonious though extremely daring colorist.

American works are not so numerous as at previous salons, but the quality makes up for the quantity. Two landscapes by Mr. Cameron Burnside testify to his love of nature. The composition is good, the color excellent, the play of light remarkable. Two decorative figures of Robert Ward Johnson are well drawn and well painted. Charles Thorndike shows three American landscapes—Niagara Falls and American countryside. Morgan Russell has sent a portrait, a mythological composition and a still-life. There are other landscapes by Theodore Earl Butler (Claude Monet's son-in-law) and James Butler (Claude Monet's grandson).

The general impression of this salon is that great efforts are made to "imagine"; a serious research for a style. The proportion of uninteresting tableaux is relatively small. There is talent. And the crisis of technique is fast disappearing. Many of the painters have a very appreciable merit.

S. H.

*The Fourth International Print Makers' Exhibition*

Los Angeles, March 25
THE Fourth International Print Makers' Exhibition, which is held in March of each year under the auspices of the Print Makers' Society of California at the Los Angeles Museum, was this year bigger, better and of greater variety than ever before.

The Print Makers' Society of California has an enviable place among the art clubs of the world. Looking closely into the reasons for this one finds that altruism looms large among the words which present themselves for its description. From the first, when in 1914 the little group of earnest print makers joined forces to promote an interest in prints and their making, it has been with them largely a labor of love. The society pays no salaries nor charges commission on sales other than that regularly charged when showing in the museum gallery, yet, thanks to the devotion of the secretary, Howell Brown, aided by a sincere and capable following of local artists, this former group has grown to an active membership of 125 scattered over Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy and the United States.

Not the least important of the club's activities, though not as well known as it should be, is the extension work carried on by the members acting through the secretary. This consists of five traveling exhibitions which go all over the United States, from November until May, as well as smaller collections of mailing size, that are available for small towns, libraries and schools and which go very often to out-of-the-way villages where an exhibition of any kind has never been held. Exhibition in these traveling shows is open to active members only but the international exhibition is open to all print makers from all over the world. It would seem that this year all the world has responded with the best that the print maker's art can offer to produce.

Some 1580 prints were received by the jury, out of which it was their delicate task to choose the 423 prints which is the limit of the capacity of the Los Angeles Museum. There were enough submitted, of equal merit to the ones shown, to fill two more galleries of like size.

There were 10 countries represented—Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United States and Canada, the two latter ex-

hibiting together. As usual, England and America led in number of prints, with England (again as usual) leading in quality and America showing a greater variety.

In the British exhibit it was to be noticed that practically all were listed as members of either the Royal Etchers, the Associate Royal Society of Painter-Etchers or the British Society of Graphic Arts. This fact of itself would insure a high standard, for they keep inviolate the generally known but not always followed ethics of the print maker's art—that there shall be no false "biting," no false printing, no retouching—the careful, conscientious work of one man from start to finish. The result is very correct and altogether gratifying, but to the restless American possibly a bit monotonous.

Noted among the names are many old friends: John Platt, Alfred Bentley, Frank Brangwyn, John Copley, Ethel Gabain (Mrs. John Copley), Martin Hardie, Alfred Hartley, Gertrude Lawrence, George Soper and his wonderful child etcher, Eileen Soper, 79 in all. As usual their subjects are those found close at hand, the quiet byways of rural England and France, the quays and docks of the Picturesque coast, some rare animal studies, portraits and bits of architecture.

The lithographic work was of unusual merit, the selection having been made from the Seneffeler Club exhibit which was sent over for that purpose.

American exhibitors are still strong on block and color blocks, and have not been idle in the line of etching and its companion mediums. The fearless way in which our artists have undertaken a great variety and with no little success, is promising for our future as print makers. The thought conquered that fills the mind of the world seems to have taken possession of our artists in mastering this aristocracy of the arts.

Of the 104 artists represented there are most of the well-known names in this line of work: Robert Armstrong, Loren Barton, Frank Benson, Benjamin Brown and Howell C. Brown,

ART CLASSES
to be held in
SPAIN AND FRANCE Paris
Majorca, June—October
Instructor: Ruth E. Colman, former pupil Académie Julian
Head for Circular
Ruth E. Colman, Fenway Studios, Ipswich St., Boston, Mass.

KANDINSKY

Société Anonyme, Inc.
19 East 47th Street
New York City
Open Daily Except Sundays, 10 to 6

Milch Galleries

AMERICAN PAINTINGS
AND SCULPTURE
Special exhibitions throughout the season.
108 West 57th Street, New York

Ainslie Galleries

Tel. Plaza 2200 677 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

**Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries**

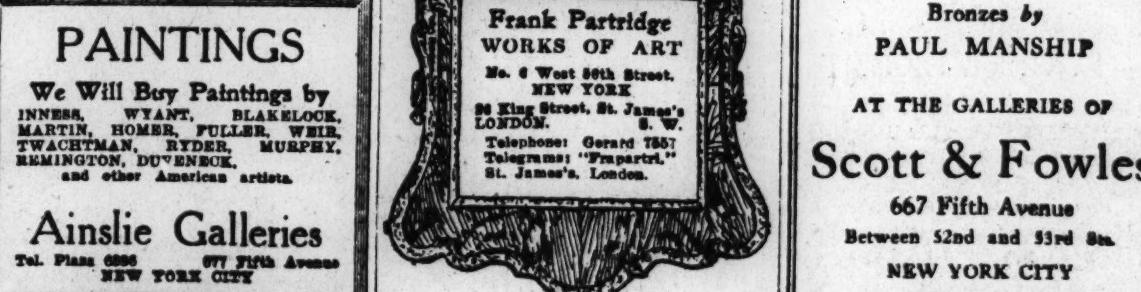
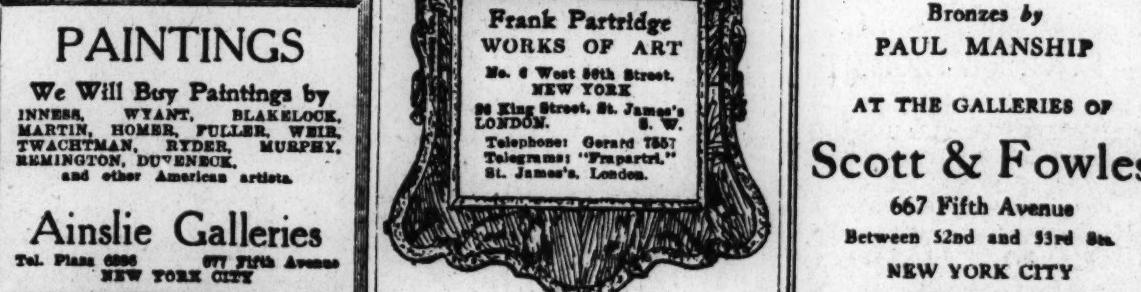
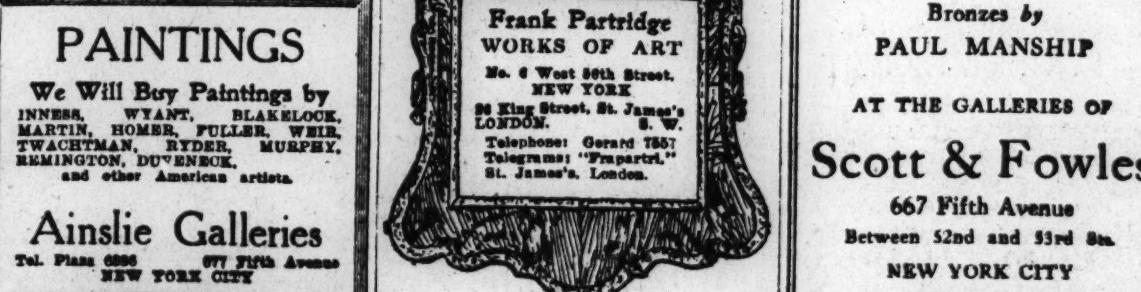
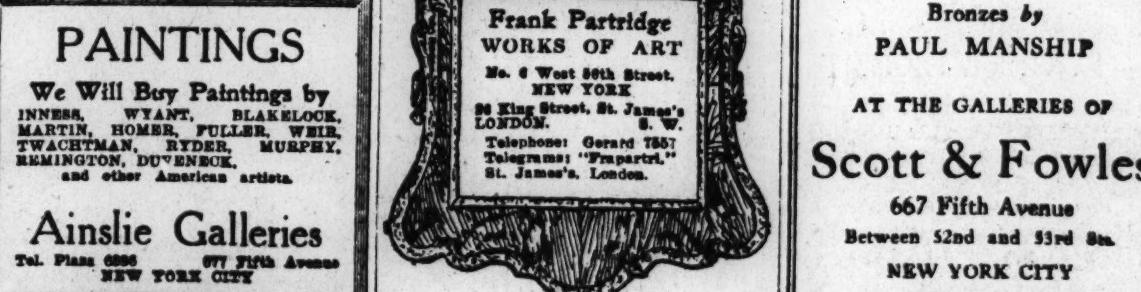
45-47 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers-Appraisers
Estate Appraised for Inheritance Tax, Insurance or
Sold at Public Auction
S. G. RAJNIS, Auctioneer

**PAINTINGS**

We Will Buy Paintings by
INNESS, WYANT, BLACKLOCK,
MARTIN, HOMER, FULLER, WEBB,
TWAGG, THOMAS, RIVER, MURPHY,
REMINGTON, DUVERNOY,
and other American artists.

At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles

667 Fifth Avenue
Between 52nd and 53rd Streets
NEW YORK CITY

*Cole, Wolf, Juengling Engravers—Was Their Work a Bluff?*

ARTISTS and craftsmen, as a rule, are content to let their work speak for them. When they do break their usual silence and talk of their art, or craft, in words, everything they say is said with an authority nobody else can pretend to, and therefore everybody listens to them with interest.

Certainly, I read with particular interest the letter from Mr. John Dalziel which The Christian Science Monitor recently published on the art page. Mr. Dalziel belongs to a distinguished family of wood-engravers, his experience carries him back to the famous sixties. He knew the artists who illustrated the books of that period; his letter is a mere hint of the things he could tell. But, perhaps, because he is too conscious of his direct inheritance from the sixties, his sympathy apparently does not extend to the wood-engravers who came next in order of time, and who, through their craft, inherited the traditions of "the Golden Age" and added to them. ♦ ♦ ♦

"The boasted superiority of the work of American wood-engravers is a bluff," he says. But is he right? Is there not some reason for the claim? Could bluffs have made these wood-engravers' great reputation, filled artists with the desire to work with them, given their prints so high a place in the history of their art? Bluff may triumph for short-lived, but it triumphs is sure to be short-lived. It may take in the public, but not the practical, and familiar with the real thing and needing it for practical purposes. It is well to consider the matter, to see if Mr. Dalziel's mistake is not caused by his overlooking just what it was the American wood-engravers were trying to do and succeeded in doing so admirably.

Albert Dürer's name is always one to conjure with. But in his woodcuts his end was as different from the modern wood-engraver's as were his technical methods. Dürer was seeking to express himself just as he was in his etchings. And, to leap across the ages with Mr. Dalziel, so was Thomas Bewick seeking to express himself in the work for which he is most esteemed. But it was another story with the wood-engravers who came after him, the men, English, French and German, who engraved the illustrations not only in the English but in the French and German books of the thirties. Their object, as it was the object of the later and more famous Dalziels and Swains, was to interpret the artists whose drawings they engraved; to reproduce them, not to express themselves. The more faithful the fac-simile was obtained, the better was their task accomplished, for a fac-simile was what the artist wanted, not the engraver's version of that artist's work as he thought it should be. ♦ ♦ ♦

Where was the bluff in this? Surely, Timothy Cole, Wolf, Juengling, in the beauty of their work, could hold their own with the Dalziels and Swains. And where is the bluff in claiming superiority for their methods when they could reproduce work intrusted to them with a fidelity earlier wood-engravers had never reached? They gave every chance, never hustled them, never allowed economy to keep them from producing their best. And their best was very wonderful. In early numbers of The Century and of Harper's of the same date are numerous examples of this best, amazing to process. Fac-simile in wood engraving could be carried on further than some of the engravings then made, not merely reproducing the etchings line for line, but capturing the very quality of the etched line. ♦ ♦ ♦

The wood-engraver's version, however, was not the art often got. To look carefully at the illustrations in the books of the sixties, to find the same formula, the same lines often used to reproduce drawings that in the original varied enormously in technique. The artists did not like it. They could and did admire the illustrations not only in the English but in the French and German books of the thirties. Their object, as it was the object of the later and more famous Dalziels and Swains, was to interpret the artists whose drawings they engraved; to reproduce them, not to express themselves. The more faithful the fac-simile was obtained, the better was their task accomplished, for a fac-simile was what the artist wanted, not the engraver's version of that artist's work as he thought it should be. ♦ ♦ ♦

The wood-engraver's version, however, was not the art often got. To look carefully at the illustrations in the books of the sixties, to find the same formula, the same lines often used to reproduce drawings that in the original varied enormously in technique. The artists did not like it. They could and did admire the illustrations not only in the English but in the French and German books of the thirties. Their object, as it was the object of the later and more famous Dalziels and Swains, was to interpret the artists whose drawings they engraved; to reproduce them, not to express themselves. The more faithful the fac-simile was obtained, the better was their task accomplished, for a fac-simile was what the artist wanted, not the engraver's version of that artist's work as he thought it should be. ♦ ♦ ♦

The wood-engraver's version, however, was not the art often got. To look carefully at the illustrations in the books of the sixties, to find the same formula, the same lines often used to reproduce drawings that in the original varied enormously in technique. The artists did not like it. They could and did admire the illustrations not only in the English but in the French and German books of the thirties. Their object, as it was the object of the later and more famous Dalziels and Swains, was to interpret the artists whose drawings they engraved; to reproduce them, not to express themselves. The more faithful the fac-simile was obtained, the better was their task accomplished, for a fac-simile was what the artist wanted, not the engraver's version of that artist's work as he thought it should be. ♦ ♦ ♦

For long, however, the artist had no redress. His drawing was made direct on the wood block, and when the engraving was finished, the drawing was gone, and he had nothing to prove him right in his abuse of the challenge. E.

A National Institution From Coast to Coast

Browning King & Co.

Established 101 Years

NEW ENGLAND

SCATTERED through New England are several woolen mills which antedate many of those in old England. For originality and quality, too, their fabrics rival the best of the British.

A fair comparison of the domestic and imported fabrics for this season may be obtained at Browning King's.

Men's, Boys and Children's Clothing, Hats and Furnishings

Now 20 Browning King Stores in 18 Cities

BOSTON, 407 Washington St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Fulton St. at DeKalb Av.
BUFFALO, 571 Main St.
CHICAGO, 13-14 W. Washington St.
CINCINNATI, 4th & Race Sts.
CLEVELAND, 419 Euclid Av.
DENVER, 1624-30 Stoli St.
DETROIT, Washington Blvd. at Grand River.
KANSAS CITY, Grand Av. & 11th St.
MIAMI, 2-12 Grand St.
MINNEAPOLIS, Nicollet at Fifth St.
NEW YORK, 1265 Broadway at 32d St.
16 Cooper Square at 6th St.
OMAHA, Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, 1524-6 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH, 430-441 Wood St.
PROVIDENCE, Westminster & Eddie Sts.
ST. PAUL, 6th & Robert Sts.
ST. LOUIS, Dr. 6th & Locust Sts.
SEATTLE, 26 Av. & University St.

New Stores in DETROIT and DENVER

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

THE HOME FORUM

Talking of an Old Novel or Two

IN THE list of novels that Stevenson had most often read, as set down in his essay, "A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's," the "Vicomte de Bragelonne" held first place. He had read it "five or six times," which gives it position over "The Egoist," a close second, for he had read "The Egoist" "four or five." Scott may really have taken precedence over Dumas and Meredith, for as to the number of times he had read "Guy Mannering," "Rob Roy," and "Rodgrauet," he had "no means of guessing, having begun young." So the "Vicomte" stands first. I wonder if that novel is read at all nowadays. Stevenson, when he wrote his essay, admitted the comparatively slight fame of his favorite, "The Three Musketeers" was, and probably still is, much more widely read, certainly, in view of recent film production, far more widely known; and Stevenson's interest in the "Vicomte," as I read his essay, would have been less if he had not been familiar with all three novels in that great trilogy. For my own part I do not remember how many times I have read the sequence, and followed the career of D'Artagnan from his setting out for Paris to his final passing from the scene, the baton of Maréchal de France in his dauntless fist. Fewer times than Stevenson, but often enough to put the volumes on the small bookshelf of a grateful memory. Many books are read and forgotten for every one that finds lodgment in that private library; and it would be difficult to discover two individuals whose private libraries offered exactly the same selections. I wonder, too, whether Stevenson would have held that every man possessed such an inner bookshelf; or whether his judgment would have been that reading for pleasure and remembrance is a social activity of a special type of mind, and when he set himself to write a "gossip" about a book, he wrote, knowing his prospective readers as members of a kind of club with a widely scattered membership. Such it seems to me is the case.

Book memories A may compare With B or C or D:
But find he talks to empty air
Who tries the same with E.

I remember over a good many years the pertinent question of my high school teacher of English literature, who surveyed her hopeful class, and asked us one after another to name his or her favorite books; and when it came my anxious turn I seem to remember that I elected "The Three Musketeers," and I am quite sure that I named "She" and "King Solomon's Mines"—such, at least, is the title that comes back to me of the Rider Haggard novel in which Omslopogaas (a valiant native of Africa whose name I spell, wrongly no doubt, from memory) held a long stairway against assault. My favorite author had then

no "Sir" to his name, and my teacher of English literature regarded him with disfavor. Author Dumas she approved, and therein, as I look back, nullified her disapproval of author Haggard. I could grant her the jewel consistency if she had disapproved both together, arguing that such reading, whether this scene were in France or Africa, would unsettle, and unfit me for high citizenship in the United States of America. Though she would have been quite wrong: my citizenship, if not so helpful as I sometimes wish, works at any rate on the side of law, order, and peace. The caves of Kor, where She-who-must-be obeyed had lived two thousand years waiting the coming of Leo Vincey, were far away from my native habitat; and if I, to the disapproval of my teacher of English literature, took pleasure in that novel, so, I later discovered, did Andrew Lang, a better authority on taste in literature.

So I myself am gossipping about an old novel, incited thereto by Stevenson's essay. The title, "Twenty Years After," of the second book in the Dumas trilogy, carries the coincidence further, for "She" has a sequel—*"Ayeshá"*—which not only interpolated two decades, but allowed them actually to elapse before it was printed. So far as I know this is a unique example of realism in novel writing, and the more impressive for its addition of "artistic verisimilitude" to such an amazingly unrealistic and magnificently fantastic novel. Realistic, too, is the "editor" to whom "Mr. Holly," comrade of Leo Vincey in this long adventure, first in Africa and Asia, and then beyond the utmost border of geography in Central Asia, sent his two unbelievable manuscripts twenty odd years apart. The author specifically does not regard his second book as a sequel: "rather," to quote from my own treasured copy, "does he venture to ask the reader that it should be considered as the conclusion of an imaginative tragedy (if he may so call it) whereof one-half has already been published."

But, like the "Vicomte de Bragelonne," the book attained no such reading as the predecessor that it continued. I can remember the furor created by the publication of "She"; but "Ayeshá," when I happened upon it in a bookshop, was no new book, and yet I had not even remotely heard of it. If I had not opened it by chance and read the full title, "Ayeshá, the Return of She," I should have missed it altogether. So, perhaps, with the "Vicomte": many may have seen and passed the title without realizing that D'Artagnan, Porthos, Athos, and Aramis adventure through its pages. Stevenson himself admits that he could never have read it a second time for longer acquaintance with the "Vicomte." A "dready cavalier," he calls himself, "adorned with valence to the heroine, "Ayeshá," with whom he goes (not for lack of valence, but imagination) than to be wedded to that lady."

So books come and go, and who can explain the permanence or impermanence of their impressions? An appreciable number of readers no doubt welcomed the story of "Ayeshá," and might have been included in the dedication that the author inscribed to Andrew Lang: "My hope is that after you have read her record . . . you may continue to wear your chain of 'loyalty to our lady Ayeshá.'" Evidently the quoted phrase is Lang's, and I insist, you see, upon keeping his companionship; it imparts the dignity of literary authority to my own loyalty to our lady Ayeshá, though she would distress me greatly as an everyday acquaintance.

B.

A Forgotten Dramatist

Tom D'Urfe! There are perhaps in the whole history of English literature few if any writers of equal output and such high contemporary fame, who have fallen into complete oblivion than that ancient Lyric, friend Tom. Throughout his own long day he was in great social request, and, furthermore, he enjoyed very considerable popularity as an author, and although from time to time he met with theatrical failure and literary rebuffs, although the wits lampooned his songs and the critics laughed at his scenes, yet on the other hand he often attained remarkable and outstanding successes upon the stage, whilst his ballads and catches were trotted with delight by the Merry Monarch himself or the king of the tilt of a pretty verse or the song of a cousin's refrain. D'Urfe's talents, indeed, made him a figure in royal circles at Windsor and Whitehall, and in 1719 we find him boasting that during his career he had performed some of his "things" before Charles II, James II, William and Mary, Queen Anne and Prince George, "with happy and commendable approbation." —Montague Summers, in *The Bookman* (London).

April Lights

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Soft gleam the lights
In the April mist,
Slanting down the hill
They twist
In winding row.
Street-lights pointing
With blury glow.
Deep in the trees
The window-panes
Scatter into
Trailing lanes
Twinkling down the dark hillside
Bright
In the night.
A paler light
Like a trickling rill
Where the tramway passes
At the foot of the hill;
A motor darters
The misty dark,
An engine flashes
A sooty spark.
A crimson dot
In the deep, black space
Where the valley melts
To the river's rim
And the April lights
Are dim.
Deep in the sky
The glowing stars
Twine patterns of light
Round cloudy bars
That are light,
Soft, lustrous light.
In the April mist.
Soft gleam the lights
In the April mist.

Margaret Lloyd.

Being Likable

The recipe for making Likers calls for rare material: all I need lies right before me and around me in the opportunities of doing truthful, just, kind things by those I deal with. The recipe calls for no rare element, and the mixing and the making take no one day in the week. There is baking day, sweeping day, washing day, but no friend-making day. It is Monday's, Tuesday's, Wednesday's work, and lasts through Saturday and Sunday and the twenty-ninth of February.—William C. Gannett.

In his own day Gildon, a Drago among the critics, commanded D'Urfe

as "a master of farce." To us he seems something more. If our standard is to be that of Terence, Molére, Congreve and Etherage, then D'Urfe has seldom accomplished anything save busy and entertaining farces. But surely this is over-nice, and Thalia's realm boasts a wider latitude.

Not the least interesting amongst D'Urfe's pieces is a dramatization in three parts of "Don Quixote." This is excellently done, and is of itself a notable achievement, for there are few romances more difficult to adapt to the stage than the great work of Cervantes. If we except the lost "Cardenio," ascribed to Shakespeare and Fletcher, which (I would suggest) might have dealt with the loves of Cardenio and Lucinda and the adventures of Dorothea in the Sierra Morena, D'Urfe's is the first of some fourteen English plays founded upon "Don Quixote." Mactarren's

Shin-Leaf

What drew me first to them was the surprise
Of finding so much brazen loveliness
In shy New England woods. I tried to
guess
The message hidden in their frank
disguise.

I looked of course for maxims; but
they would
Not speak to me of beauty or its cause.
Sharing their silence with pipsissewas,
Stiff, in their illid dignity, they
stood...

Magic without a meaning! And a floral
Tribute to nothing greater than them—
Or the raw rocks that laid the moss in
shelves.
I left the place without a single moral.
—Louis Untermeyer, in "Roast: Leviathan."

rator, as a grotesque inventor of incident and comic detail, saves his gospel from commonness. He may write a parable about a darning-needle, but he succeeds in making his darning-needle alive, like a dog or a schoolboy. He endows everything he sees—china shepherdesses, tin soldiers, mice and flowers—with the similitude of life, action and conversation. He can make the inhabitants of one's mantelpiece capable of epic adventures, and has a greater sense of possibilities in a pair of tongs or a door-knocker than most of us have in men and women.

He loves imagining elves no higher than a mouse's knee, and mice going on their travels leaning on sausage-skewers as pilgrims staves, and little Thumbelinas, whose cradle was a great polished walnut-shell... blue pelicans were her mattresses, with a rose-leaf for a coverlet." His fancy never becomes lyrical or sweeps us

Seeing Aright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THREE is a legend of an ancient Eastern king who called a famous botanist and, with a view to learning about the flowers, charged him to examine and make a list of all the plants growing in the kingdom. In due time the botanist reported to the king the result of his labors, a long list of flowers. The king inquired, "But did you find no weeds?" "None, sire," replied the botanist; "all are beautiful flowers." The king, with a view to finding the weeds, then called another botanist, charging him to list all the plants in the kingdom. He, too, in due time reported a long list of plants: but all were weeds. "What!" said the king, "are there no flowers in my kingdom?" "None, sire," was the reply; "all are weeds." The obvious meaning of the legend is that one finds what he looks for; and the result of his quest will likely conform to his preconceived views.

Whatever obsesses the human mind finds outward expression, for it is a rule of metaphysics that thought externalizes itself.

Christian Science makes this plain; and it teaches one to analyze thought, holding that since all causation is mental, correction comes by changing a wrong thought for a right one.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 83), Mrs. Eddy says, "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees." In view of the fact that certain physical scientists hold that what one sees is not a material object but rather a mental concept, this line of reasoning is seen to be altogether logical; that is to say, the botanist with the concept of plants as flowers would scarcely see them as weeds.

As the student of Christian Science learns the truth about God, man, and the universe he gains a correct understanding of sight. He learns that God is infinite Mind, the creator of the infinite universe of ideas, comprising only the perfect and eternal; that man, His image and likeness, is as spiritual and perfect as God Himself; and that, in consequence, all the attributes, qualities, and faculties of Mind bestowed upon man are both perfect and eternal. Hence, the faculty of sight is also spiritual, is in fact an attribute of the all-wise Mind, which perceives only the good, the perfect, the beautiful, and the true. In the realm of Mind, then, man beholds only the spiritual—that which expresses the nature, the qualities, of God, infinite good.

But, one may say, this is far too transcendental to be practical. How am I to know the truth about that which is not cognizable through

the physical senses? Again Christian Science comes to the rescue, teaching conclusively that since the true senses are spiritual, their evidence alone is reliable; and, conversely, that the testimony of the so-called physical senses, dealing as it does only with a counterfeit or supposititious opposite of the spiritual universe, is wholly unreliable. But, it may be insisted, and a knowledge of that which seems so intangible as the spiritual universe? Again Christian Science answers the question completely and conclusively.

On page 306 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "The myriad forms of mortal thought, made manifest as matter, are not more distinct nor real to the material senses than are the Soul-created forms to spiritual sense, which cognizes Life as permanent."

Then, is not the necessity to gain that spiritual sense whereby the perfect ideas of Mind, constituting the true universe, may be apprehended?

Mrs. Eddy defines spiritual sense in a single sentence on page 209 of the textbook: "Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." Moreover, it is learned that one gains this sense in proportion as he turns away from the testimony of the physical senses, from the false universe of materiality, and contemplates the facts of Spirit, gaining the spiritual ideas which constitute the universe of reality, the truth about God and man. This is not an impractical task, but one that is possible of accomplishment for every person who undertakes it with humility and in the spirit of obedience, earnestly seeking to gain that understanding which Jesus declared to be eternal life. "The light of the body is the eye," declared Christ Jesus; "if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." And he further asserts that if one's eye be evil, darkness will follow. Is it not perfectly clear that to Jesus real sight was spiritual?

When consciousness is spiritualized, it admits the light of Mind; but when it is filled with material beliefs, it is darkened, and its objects appear to be material. Is it not necessary, therefore, in order to let in the light of Truth, to strive constantly and persistently to become conscious of the ever-presence of Mind and its perfect ideas, thus establishing sight as spiritual perception? Then will its "objects" be perfect ideas of God, and the weeds of materialism give place to the beautiful flowers—spiritual ideas of Spirit.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The last glimmer of light vanishes from the loftier summits on the great upland plateau; a cool yet scarcely perceptible zephyr passes over the extensive plain, causing a gentle undulation through miles of sugar cane as it passes onward; in a near-by copse of Madagascari pine thousands of small birds suddenly and simultaneously begin to chirrup excitedly, as if they had awaited a signal. They cease in a few moments as abruptly as they began; a cow lows mournfully in some distant byre; then all is dark and still and Mauritius sleeps to the instantaneous twinkling of myriad stars.

Quail

I wandered out one rainy day
And heard a bird with merry joys
Cry "wet my foot" for half the way;
I stood and wondered at the noise.

When from my foot a bird did flee—
The rain flew bouncing from her breast.

I wondered what the bird could be,
And almost trampled on her nest.

The nest was full of eggs and round—
I met a shepherd in the vales.

And stood to tell him what I found,
He knew and said it was a quail's.

For he himself the nest had found.

Among the wheat and on the green,

When going on his daily round.

With eggs as many as fifteen.

Among the stranger birds they feed.

Their summer flight is short and low;

There's very few know where they breed.

And scarcely any where they go.

John Clare.

Arctic Alaska

Great, wind-swept tundras. Far away in lonely grandeur, sharp peaks of snow-crowned mountains. Silent lakes among the hills.

Pramigan flying like slow, drifting clouds. Fox and hare with soundless steps among the bushes. Reindeer browsing on silver-gray moss. Fish swimming like shadows in the streams. Squid figures of solarisks. Eskimos against the sky line. The throng of surf upon a desolate beach.

Flowers like jewels among the grasses. Soft, green mosses starred with tiniest blossoms. Glowing red vines clinging closely to mother earth. Blue berries hanging fairy bells on low bushes. Wild cranberries scattering red beauty for bird and beast. Tawny grasses and whispering willows waving in the wind. A tapestry of rich color in wild solitudes. A faunlike of delicate perfume on soundless air.

Gleam of gold, soft tint of copper, sparkle of silver, dull thread of lead, glint of tin, glow of garnet, the bosom of mother earth bursting with riches.

Lovely, remote, unknown, an emerald, superlative in tundra and towering mountain, tonic in purity of crystal clear air, royal in wealth of exhaustless possessions.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth \$3.00
Oval sheet, vest pocket
India India Bible paper 3.00
Morocco, half leather 3.50
India India paper 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oz. Ford India India paper 5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India India paper 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India India paper 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth \$3.00
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

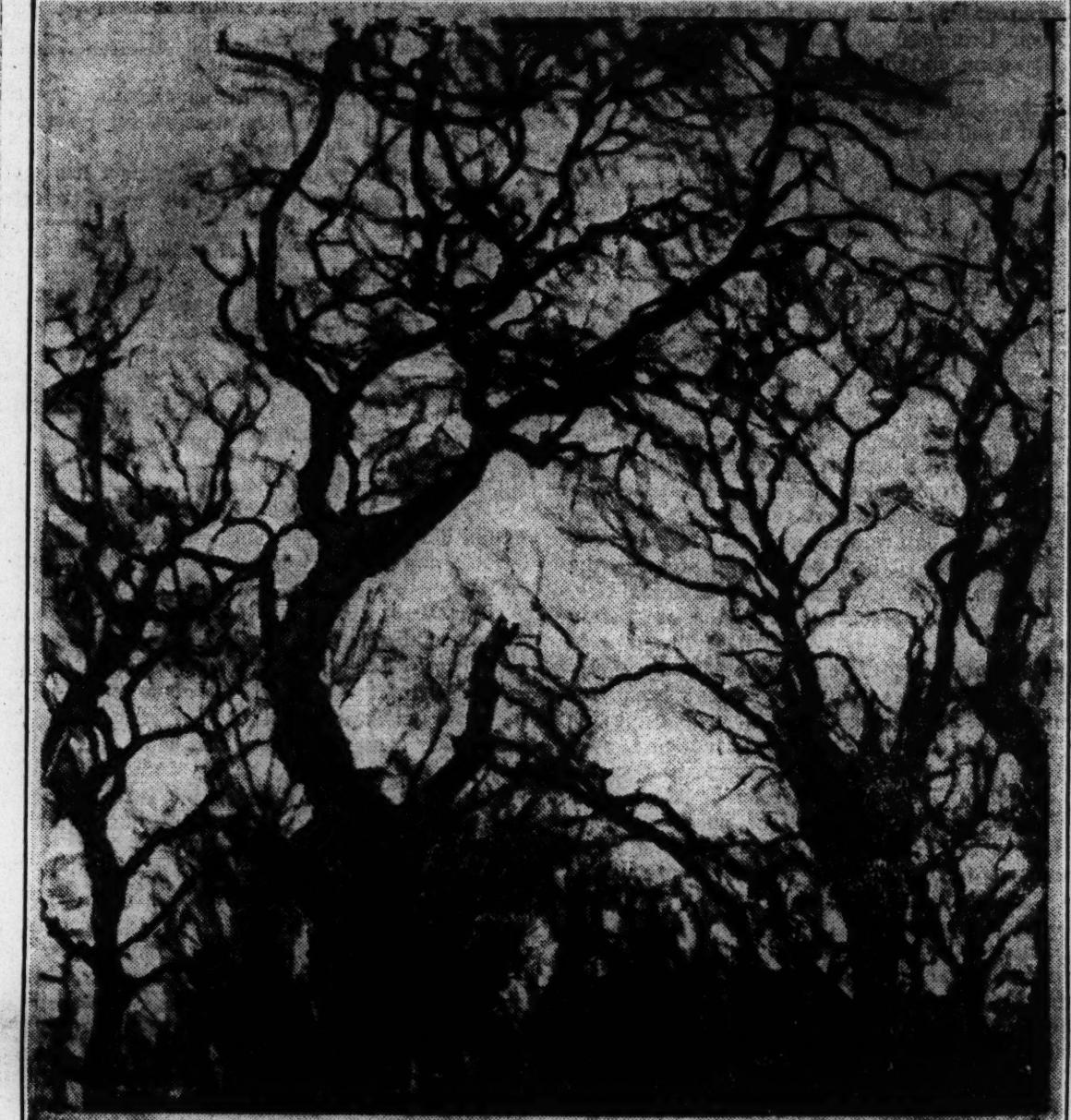
Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipment.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publisher's Agent

107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.



Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Trees, From the Painting by Svend Hammerskjöld

ITO HAVE a particularly celebrated father or brother, especially within the same profession, is not as a rule considered desirable. The fame of Vilhelm Hammerskjöld, which has spread to distant corners of the earth, has not, however, in any way proved an impediment to his brother Svend's building up a well-deserved reputation of his own. In the work of both men there is a strongly pronounced personal note; this however does not exclude certain similarities, in their generally limited range of colors, for instance, and in the subtle way they enter into the heart of their subjects. Svend Hammerskjöld is one of four Danish painters who have sent pictures to the Pittsburgh Exhibition by invitation of the Carnegie Institute. He has a rare gift of expressing the essential qualities of the scene he is depicting, and his technique, which is very individual and restrained, seems to lend itself spontaneously to his subject. In spite of his use of a somewhat somber palette, there is much beauty of color in his work; the design is always faultless and to a cultured beholder the quality is appealing, and he is not long in discovering the serene charm of a Svend Hammerskjöld picture, which increases the closer he

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1923

Editorials

It is a fact too well known to permit mere casual refutation that the licensed soft-drink saloons in the cities constitute a continuing menace to anything approaching a complete enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

The Saloon Still a Menace

The maintenance of these places is not defensible upon the theory that they meet a public need or that they are places of convenience or necessity. To the casual observer who knows the signs which such places unavoidably display, and to every policeman who walks a beat on the city streets, the soft-drink saloon, generally speaking, is continuing, in a way, the abuses so long practiced by the open barroom.

In the State of Pennsylvania, through the efforts of Governor Pinchot, a law has just been enacted repealing the act which, while ostensibly providing for the enforcement of prohibitory legislation, permitted the licensing of saloons to sell beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. While of course it is a fact that the sale of such beverages is permitted under the federal law, it has been shown, not only in Pennsylvania but elsewhere, that it is next to impossible to prevent former saloon keepers and bartenders who have continued in business at their old places from carrying on an illegal traffic in stronger drinks. There are, without doubt, scores of such places in each of the larger cities of the United States today. Probably some of them will continue to carry on their trade in Pennsylvania, but they will no longer be permitted to do so openly and under the protection which a license offers.

These soft-drink saloons afford the most convenient clearing-houses for rum runners and bootleggers. The trade carried on by these violators of the law is not all conducted from hand to hand on street corners, in office buildings, or in the homes of the victims. With the first efforts to enforce prohibition in the United States it is probable that transactions were only in quantity lots. But more recently the possibility of re-establishing a retail trade has encouraged former saloon keepers and bartenders to sell the forbidden liquors over the counter. They have hoped, evidently, thus to popularize their illicit traffic and still further to break down the enforcement machinery.

Some drug stores have become as troublesome offenders as the licensed soft-drink saloons, and it is to them that attention must be directed if the law is to be enforced. Some of these stores are said to employ "house" doctors who are constantly on hand to prescribe, at a nominal fee, for those desiring to obtain liquor. Many of these stores have been established and exist only for the purpose of dealing in whisky. The amount of which they are permitted to buy through regular channels is dependent upon the volume of their general business. And so it is claimed by their competitors who decline to deal in these liquors, even to the extent of filling legitimate prescriptions, that the stores maintained for the purposes of this illegitimate traffic have found it convenient to cut the prices of druggists' sundries for the purpose of swelling their total sales, thus making possible the purchase of larger stocks of liquors. It is pointed out that the losses sustained in the sale of sundries are made up, many times over, by the profits in filling whisky prescriptions.

Laws such as that enacted in Pennsylvania will make possible a more complete enforcement of prohibition regulations, because they will close a channel for the sale of liquor by the glass. But until legitimate tradespeople devise a way by which the offending drug stores can be closed, it devolves upon the public to withdraw its support from those places which exist only as saloons thinly disguised in a cloak of apparent respectability.

THAT the experiment of sending practical business men to the United States Senate, instead of politicians whose stock-in-trade consists chiefly of professions of devotion to the public welfare without any well-defined ideas as to how that worthy purpose may be attained, will have good results in shaping legislation on important national issues is indicated by the recent statement dealing with railway policies issued by Senator James Couzens of Michigan. As a successful manufacturer and banker, Senator Couzens will hardly be suspected of being a pestiferous agitator who wishes to curtail the prosperity of the great transportation industry, or to hamper its development by imposing undue restrictions and regulations. He approaches the problem from the viewpoint of the public generally, not merely that of the holders of railway securities, and recognizes the seemingly insurmountable difficulties involved in the plea of the roads for the right to charge higher freight rates, or secure material wage reductions; and the urgent demands of the agricultural interests for lower freight charges, and the determined opposition of the railway employees to any lowering of wages.

With the present situation in the Congress, practically controlled by the "farm bloc," it is useless to discuss an increase in freight rates. The labor market, largely as the result of the restrictions upon wholesale immigration of cheap labor, gives no promise for lower wages. The irresistible force seeking greater earnings is confronted with the immovable obstacles of farmer sentiment and lack of competent unemployed workers to take the places of those who would inevitably again go on strike against wage reduction.

To meet this situation Senator Couzens counsels the adoption by the railway executives of policies looking

toward the general establishment of that efficient management which in the case of some of the great railway companies has enabled them to overcome all adverse conditions, and make fair profits while serving well the public. He points to the record of those roads as an illustration not merely of what can be done, but what must be done if the industry is to prosper.

If it is said that these particular companies are singularly fortunate in the ability of their executives, the answer is that men of similar abilities must be found for the other lines. "Impossible?" said Napoleon Bonaparte, "Never mention to me that abominable word." If the will to render the best public service exists in the board of directors, the men to carry out its instructions will be found. If banker-financiers who so largely control railway policies cannot find efficient executives, they will have to do as Oliver Cromwell told the members of Parliament: "Get you gone, and make way for better men."

PASSAGE the other day by the second Chamber in the Netherlands of a bill temporarily restricting the importation of shoes constitutes a landmark in the bitter controversy which has been raging for many months in that country around the question of the advisability or necessity of adopting protective tariffs for certain Dutch industries apparently facing total ruin. This latter condition of affairs has arisen as a result of the depression caused in the

Netherlands by competition from neighboring countries with low currency values, against which it has been finding itself unable to compete, loaded down, as it is, with high wages and heavy taxation. Involving political issues of the sharpest nature, this question has long been occupying the attention of both people and press, to the practical exclusion, in fact, of almost everything else, save perhaps the issues associated with the occupation of the Ruhr.

The chief significance of the measure passed recently lies in the fact that the Dutch have always been free traders, and the claim is urged by those opposing the protective proposals that should they be adopted, even though only as temporary measures, a primary doctrine of Dutch economic policy will thereby be abandoned. Hence it is not surprising that the issue has been fought out daily with extraordinary vigor in the Dutch press, in the chambers of commerce all over the country, and among the industrialists. The protectionists have been seizing upon this opportunity to urge their cause with renewed insistence, while the free traders have been equally active in opposing what they see as an attempt to abrogate the Dutch fundamental of free trade and open markets.

Meanwhile, however, a clamor is rising from other industries besides those associated with shoe manufacture for similar protection to that favored by the Chamber for these latter. Almost daily, in fact, petitions for subsidies or protection are being received by the Government, based on the plea that otherwise nothing can avert the closing down of factories and even the complete wiping out of enterprises. The issue involved is one of grave importance, and one in the solution of which it is extremely necessary that a right point of view should be sought for and attained, that when final action is taken it will be of such a nature as really to relieve the conditions at present causing such distress.

THE modern road-builders, with their dredges, dericks, steam shovels, stone crushers and cement, are courageously following westward the trail blazed centuries ago by the Spanish grandees, who traveled by slow stages, stopping the while to found towns and missions, from the coast of Florida on to San Diego, Cal., and thence northward along the shores of the Pacific. It is a tortuous and yet a picturesque route, this Old Spanish Trail, and presents new and unsolved problems to engineers. There are deep bayous, miles of almost impenetrable swamps, leagues of shifting sands. But there are abundant compensations, once the completion of the task is found possible. The smooth roadway, extending in practically a straight line east and west between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, will traverse a section almost as little known to the southern tourists as to the people of the north. Along its course are many natural attractions, and it will be available throughout all the seasons of the year.

The people of the south have displayed commendable public enterprise in inaugurating and pushing the great undertaking. Many miles of the new roadway in Texas have already been built, and the work in Florida is well under way. Construction in Louisiana has begun, and in Mississippi contracts have been let for some of the more difficult parts of the work. With the realization that the engineering problems can be solved and that a durable highway can be built along the route followed by the original trail, the people of the states to be traversed have been quick to appraise the advantages which would result from an all-year tourist business. They have seen visitors attracted to the terminals of the route, but the Gulf cities have not been easy of access by automobile.

The shifting of the picture affords an interesting change since the early explorers blazed a path through the swamps and forests and ferried themselves and their belongings across the rivers and bayous. The honk of the autoist's horn will waken many echoes in the dense undergrowth and will startle, in tree and in the limpid waters along the way, birds and animals to whom the new sounds will be signals for precipitous flight. Under the southern moon there will stretch out, invitingly, long miles followed by other long miles of broad black ribbon marking the old trail. From the Gulf there will come the cooling evening breeze, faintly laden with its salty perfume, and

from an occasional tree, if one listens, the notes of a nightingale's song. On such a night, with the motor humming contentedly, the old trail leads through a land of enchantment.

A GREAT deal has been said about the opening of the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York. A picture gallery over a railroad station is a novelty. The experiment of a permanent exhibition on commercial lines is one to be watched with interest. But the chief thing that ought to strike the visitor, who has eyes to see, is the arrangement of the rooms, for they present an unmistakable proof that attention paid to the hanging of pictures and the placing of sculpture is important, whether the main object of an exhibition is to provide pleasure for lovers of art or to "do business" for artists.

This is no new discovery. The fact has been stated again and again, but the people most concerned are extraordinarily slow in taking practical advantage of it. Everyone must admit that the Grand Central Galleries, when first entered, have an air of distinction, but everyone has not the curiosity to ask why. The reason is simple. The rooms are perhaps a trifle small, but the lighting has been studied, a neutral tint makes the walls an unobtrusive background, and the pictures are well spaced and, unless of very moderate size, hung in a single line. At once, an impression is received of something distinguished, something worth while, something that should be treated with distinction.

The National Academy of Design also opened an exhibition—its ninety-eighth—in New York the other day. Many of the same artists exhibit there as at Forty-Second Street, but how different is the first impression. At the Academy, the Black-and-White Room alone has an air of distinction and the feeling of repose essential to the enjoyment of art, though the crowding throughout is less than it was in the autumn exhibition. Surely the National Academy, if full of years, is not so venerable that it cannot change in any detail, even when change would add immensely to its influence. The Royal Academy in London is older, but it has ceased to make its galleries in the springtime look like a jumble sale or an auction room.

The painting, or the print, or the sculpture, it may be objected, is the main thing; let people learn to look at it and ignore its surroundings. But they cannot, the surroundings will obtrude perfuse. Painters are not always sensitive to the "little more" and the "little less" in their treatment of their own pictures. They can be guilty of as colossal mistakes in the choice of frames as dealers. To see the heavy, flamboyant atrocities in which they will sometimes submerge a delicate note of color is to wonder no longer why they do not insist that, if their work is hung at all, it should be hung decently.

Editorial Notes

OF FAR-REACHING significance is the decision just handed down by the Maine law court in a rescript written by Judge Scott Wilson, which holds George Watkins, an aviator, liable for trespass, and awards damages to Washington Anderton of York Beach, Me. It appears that Mr. Anderton, basing his claim of ownership to a section of the beach on the fact that he obtained warranty deeds thereto from several people of York, brought suit against the aviator in July, 1921, for landing and parking a passenger plane on his property. The aviator asserted that the public prescription, that is, the general right of the people to the beach by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment, gave him the privilege of utilizing it for his own purposes. This claim, however, the judge has denied.

WHEN Mr. G. D. Hardie sweepingly denounced in the British House of Commons recently all juvenile emigration proposals as involving "the tearing up of the love between mother and child," he showed that he was completely ignorant of the thought underlying them. It is not the plan to break up happy homes, but to give those at present without desirable surroundings the opportunity to acquire them. In the slum areas of London, for example, there are many instances where children are practically without any home affiliations. Largely in the hope of remedying this state of affairs, those whose lot it is to work in such localities are keenly desirous of extricating the boys and youths therefrom and of transferring them to some locality where they may reasonably expect to become happy citizens.

WHILE fully appreciative of the widespread response to the Save-the-Victory Fund, whose chairman is Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee, Admiral of the British Fleet, it is hard not to express a little disappointment that the total sum received to date is utterly inadequate even to commence the work of restoring Nelson's flagship. At present she is in the historic old No. 2 Dock at Portsmouth, a fitting resting-place, but if, as is hoped, the success of the fund should enable her to be restored to the exact state in which she fought at Trafalgar, she will constitute a magnificent memorial to Britain's great naval hero.

LOVERS of animals will heartily approve the decision of the British War Department to pension those pigeons which were under fire during the war and assign a keeper whose duty it shall be to see that the birds receive proper care. If the many unwritten romances involving fortitude extraordinary, in which these little friends of man have played a leading part, were collected in a book, they would make reading, without a doubt, that would put in the shade some of the vaunted exploits of their masters.

With the Intellectuals in Russia

By J. RIVES CHILDS

WHAT do men live by in Soviet Russia? is a question which seems to raise itself persistently in the outside world respecting Russia. And are the people happy? it is asked. To which the only reply can be that they are no happier than the people anywhere today in central Europe. But while, Russians today, as yesterday, possess a remarkably philosophical patience and fortitude.

I visited one Sunday afternoon not many weeks ago the crowded quarters of a professor and his wife. The drawing room, dining room, and kitchen were united in a single room, for until quite recently the two were entitled to but one other room, that reserved for a bedroom. The combination kitchen, dining and drawing room served also as the professor's library and study, and his books left very little space for the stove, kitchen ware, and dining table.

"So you managed to save your library, at least," I remarked, as I surveyed the stacks of books.

"Yes, the Government was kind enough to leave me my books," the professor replied, with a sly twinkle in his eye, "although almost everything else was taken."

"You take it cheekily enough, though not differing in that respect from many others."

"Yes, that is true, but why should we add to our troubles by worry? That is not in the nature of Russians. 'Nitchevo,' we say, 'it doesn't matter, it is nothing.' Perhaps better times will succeed these hard times. When hard times come we must put up with them."

Not all Russians contrive today to put as much sincerity in that one of the most universal and characteristic words of Russian, "Nitchevo"—it is nothing. But enough do to succeed in preserving a semblance of good humor and cheerfulness.

Shortly before departing from Petrograd I called several times on an elderly Russian lady of the old aristocracy who had passed through the revolution in Petrograd. She was occupying by herself an apartment of six rooms, lodgings to which she had been transferred by the Government when evicted from her apartment of nine rooms on the French quay.

I sat in a room in which the thermometer ranged between ten and fifteen degrees, sat in heavy overcoat with a muffler about my neck for warmth.

"I always wear at least two sweaters in the house, in addition to my coat," she remarked, when I referred to the temperature.

Wood can be had, of course, but at prohibitive prices. Practically none of the homes which I visited in the cities possessed any other heat than that given out by the cooking stove, and this, even when it was of such a size as to provide warmth, was rarely fired more than once a day.

She served a supper of fried potatoes, tea, bread and butter. The tableware consisted of a spoon and a knife. Apologizing for its inadequacy, she said:

"I have everything hidden away, but what is absolutely necessary for my personal needs. I don't know whether I could find again some of the things I have hidden. They are so well concealed that six perquisitions of the Cheka have failed to bring them to light." Then she added less seriously as she commenced to eat her potatoes with a spoon, "I wonder what gaucheries I would be guilty of if I were dining tomorrow at my old hotel in Rome or in London. I sometimes feel I have lost my taste for the old luxuries to which I was accustomed. Do you know, I lived for six months on tea and bread and potatoes in 1919. Indeed, I eat very little else now. I can't bring myself to cook much else."

"And still I manage to live. Times are certainly getting better. In 1919, in 1920 and even until 1921 it was unsafe to attempt to sell what few belongings I have been able to save. Consequently I was obliged to work or there would have been inquiries made by the Cheka. And what do you think was my occupation? A shoemaker; yes, a shoemaker. Here, I'll show you a shoe I have made."

I looked at the shoe, examined its neat sole, peered into the shapely interior—fascinated by this extraordinary handicraft of a woman who had never known manual labor, whose life before the revolution had been devoted to travel and pleasure-seeking, and the embellishment of her home by the collection of antiques.

I came on another day and she met me in the doorway with a silver platter.

"I am short of rubles," she said, "and I have not had the opportunity to go out and dispose of this. Won't you be so good as to take this on the Nevsky to such and such a shop? They give 20,000,000 rubles a zolotnik there, while other shops only give from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000. This weighs fifteen zolotniks (about one-seventh of a pound), so you should receive 300,000,000 (about \$7.50). I would go myself, but I am expecting a buyer for my piano who proposes 1,000,000,000 rubles (\$25)."

She laughed as if heartily amused at some thought and continued: "My prospective piano buyer is the most amusing person. He is a peasant from some village near the city and he came in yesterday and stood awkwardly about, discussing the sale and telling me of his daughter, Tanya, for whom he was buying the instrument, and finally he said: 'But, Alexandra Alexandrovna, how much does it weigh?' Fancy, he asked 'how much does it weigh?' as if he were buying a sack of flour," and she broke out into a peal of laughter.

"I told him I had no idea, and then he inquired as to whether I thought he and his son would be able to carry it to the village. I suppose they thought it could be taken to pieces."

For those who have the money, practically anything may be had today in Russia, especially in the larger cities. Outwardly the shopping streets of Moscow and Petrograd present an appearance no different from that of Leipzigstrasse in Berlin or Oxford Street in London. But it is only those few of the new rich who have the possibility of patronizing the smart shops to be found in Moscow or Petrograd, or who find it possible to dine at the old restaurants and hotels, which have been reopened in all their old style of luxury.

As one sees today in the best hotels in Berlin everyone but Germans and in Vienna anyone but Viennese and Austrians, so in the Hotel Europe there was everyone but those distinctly Russian.

"But where do they get the money?" one asked with amazement in reviewing the richly arrayed diners.

"Chiefly from speculation and from the immense profits to be had from the purchase of the possessions of the old bourgeoisie, whom hunger and want are forcing from day to day to a sale of their remaining effects."

And that is what men live by today in Russia, or at least those who are prospering. For the remainder, except those of the peasants who are living on the fruits of their labor, the most are sustained by that spark of hope and patience and fortitude which never seems to be extinguished in the Slav.